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VOL. XX NO. 176 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

UPROAR AT GENEVA "UNION" CONFERENCE

SOCIALIST & FASCIST DEPUTIES FALL OUT

Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference Sensation

SITTING SUSPENDED: ITALY'S THREAT OF RESIGNATION

LONDON, July 22.

Geneva.—The scrap between the delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference threatens to assume serious proportions.

The Protagonists were Italian Deputy Sarda and French Socialist Deputy Renaudel.

SITTING SUSPENDED.

The latter, at the opening meeting to-day, sneered at the idea of Deputy Sarda, as Fascist, speaking of liberty and cried "Long Live Matteothi (Italian Socialist Deputy supposed to have been murdered by Fascists) Deputy Sarda was furious and the pair immediately engaged in struggle. Some other delegates joined in and the sitting was suspended amid uproar.

ITALY'S THREAT.

Later, General Balbo, the Italian Air Minister, interviewed Sir Eric Drummond after telephone conversation with Sig Mussolini. He is reported to have declared that Italy would not only resign from the Inter-Parliamentary Union but from the League itself if no satisfaction was given and also demanded that the Union should be prohibited from reassembly in the League building.—Reuter.

HOISTING OF NATIONAL FLAG IS NO OFFENCE

Kanuga's Sentence Quashed

HIGH COURT ACCEPTS SESSIONS JUDGE'S REFERENCE

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavati on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in the case of Dr. Balwantrai Narsilal Kanuga who was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad on the charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful body, under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act

INDEPENDENCE DAY PROGRAMME

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee (Prantic Samiti) was declared an illegal association by a notification of the local government. Its dictator, Nani Ben Jhaveri drew up a programme for celebrating the "Independence Day" on January 26. One of the items of the programme was to hoist the national flag on the top of every house. At 11 a.m. that day, the police patrolled the city demoving the flag from the houses. Dr. Kanuga was also asked to remove the flag from his house, but he refused saying that the police might remove it, if they liked. It was ultimately removed by the police.

In respect of this incident, Dr. Kanuga was sentenced by the 1st class magistrate to a fine of Rs. 1000 for assisting the operations of an unlawful association, under section 17(1), Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CONVICTION CHALLENGED

The sentence was challenged by the Gujarat Lawyers' Federation in an appeal to the Sessions Judge who made this reference to the High Court, recommending that the sentence should be quashed.

The Sessions Judge, in his reference stated that neither the Congress nor the hoisting of the national flag were declared illegal. The flag was standing on Dr. Kanuga's house for the past two years, before the Prantik Samiti was declared illegal. He was not legally bound to remove the flag, and his refusal could not amount to an offence. Although Dr. Kanuga had taken part in the civil disobeidence movement of last year, he had not taken part this year, though his wife had joined this year's movement and went to jail as a "dictator". Under these circumstances, the Sessions judge recommended that the sentence should be quashed, as Dr. Kanuga had committed no offence.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared on behalf of the Lawyers' Federation.

Their lordships accepted the reference and directed that the fine, if paid should be refunded.

It transpires that Dr. Kanuga's fine has already been recovered by selling his motor car.

Objections Against Attachments Under Ordinance

MEERUT, July 19.

Mr. Jyoti Prasad, Advocate, has filed an objection to the attachment of his drawing room and office furniture in lieu of Rs. 500 imposed upon his wife Mrs. Vidyavati sentenced under section 21 of Emergency Powers' Ordinance.

Objections have also been filed by the father of Kailash Prakash against the attachment of his bullock cart and other things in lieu of a fine of Rs. 650/- against his son convicted under section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance and 17(1 of the Cr. Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

Alleged Recovery Of Bombs In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, July 22

A raid by the police in Choubey Gola is stated to have resulted to-day in the recovery of ten live bombs and bomb-making materials. Instruments for illicit distillation are also alleged to have been recovered.

The Inspector-General of Police is in Cawnpore.—A.P.

WIFE'S STORY PROMPTED BY JEALOUSY

Accused's Statement In Poona Murder Trial

HIS MISTRESS STILL ALIVE!

POONA, July 22.

Great interest is being shown in the sensational trial of a wealthy merchant named R. S. Uravne, on the charge of the murder of his mistress Sundrabai Kapshe, over a year ago. To-day the judge, jury and counsel visited the scene of murder in Poona City and the accused's house at Wadgaon Village, where the body of the woman was alleged to have been buried in a room but later dug up, the bones being thrown into a canal.

"STILL ALIVE."

The accused to-day made a statement in the crowded court, denying that he murdered his mistress, who, he believed, was still alive. The ornaments alleged to have been removed, he said, were made with money supplied by himself. He was a wealthy man owning eight houses and landed property worth Rs. 60,000. The accused acknowledged beating his wife, but her story was prompted by jealousy.

On the day of the murder the deceased was with him at 3 p.m. When he returned from a walk he noticed her absence and thought that she had gone in his tonga to his Wadgaon house.

SERVANT'S EVIDENCE.

Asked by the Court what he had to say about the depositions of his two servants, one of whom said that he had removed the corpse of Sundrabai at his orders, and the other that he buried the remains at Wadgaon and later dug up the bones and threw them in the canal, the accused said that he had nothing to say.

The case is likely to conclude tomorrow.—A.P.

LIVERPOOL SUMMER CUP

China King Finishes First To Be Later Disqualified

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 22.

The Liverpool Summer Cup, run over one mile, two furlongs and 170 yards at Liverpool to-day resulted as follows:—

ZANE GREY	1
ROYAL ATHLONE	2
YELLOW DUN	3

Eleven ran. Won by neck. Three-quarters of length separated second and third.

China King finished first but was subsequently disqualified. Following were the starting prices:—

9 to 1 against Zane Grey; 9 to 1 against Royal Athlone; 9 to 2 against Yellow Dun.

KAMALA NEHRU BETTER

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was reported to be seriously ill, is much better.—A. P.

Three Killed In Frontier Mail Lorry Collision

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, N. W. Railway wires under date July 22:—

At about 9-20 hours to-day while the 4 Down Frontier Mail was approaching Nowshera Thana station, a motor lorry conveying passengers, it is said, crashed through the locked level crossing gate at mile 601/2-3 and met the Mail, resulting in the instantaneous death of three and injuries to six others. The injured were brought into Nowshera by the mail for medical treatment.—A. P.

AIR MAIL

BOMBAY, July 22.

The air mail which left Karachi on July 16 was delivered in London on July 21.—A.P.

TAGORE'S APPEAL

"COMBINE IN FAR SIGHTED WISDOM OF RECONCILATION"

CALCUTTA, July 22.

"The time has arrived for the establishment of harmonious understanding upon the ground of justice and forbearance," says Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in a statement on the present situation.

FOR RECONCILIATION

"Let the people guiding the destiny of this country, indigenous as well as those whom fate has linked with us, heroically combine in the far-sighted wisdom of reconciliation. Let them merge their discords in common concern for the united future of India to evolve a suitable constitution through which the country can proceed towards peaceful social and economic development."

FINAL EFFORT.

Dr. Tagore is convinced that a sufficient number of thoughtful individuals are ready for the final effort to bring about a civilised condition in the political chaos prevailing in India to-day which if continued, he thinks, will result in complete alienation between the different parties.—A.P.

PUMPING LIFE INTO STILL-BORN CONFERENCE

British Press's Hilarious Welcome To Ottawa

LONDON, July 22.
(SPECIAL CABLE)

The Conference at Ottawa has a good press.

"The Times" says "The opening proceedings justify the confident hope that the delegates will be able to achieve agreements most valuable to the Empire and to the world."

"The Daily Mail" observes that the delegates' speeches prove that there is abundant ground for providing extension of preferences.

Mr. Bennet's plan is enthusiastically welcomed by "The Daily Express" in the heading "Bennet sets pace for Conference."

"The Morning Post" remarks that Mr. Bennet's proposals deserve the closest consideration by the delegates.

"The Daily Telegraph" points out that Mr. Bennet's proposals certainly contain the nucleus of a plan for a mighty extension of inter-Imperial trade.

BALDWIN'S "SOUND SENSE."

Mr. Baldwin's plea for lowering the tariffs is approved by the Liberal Free Trade organ "News-Chronicle" which referring to Mr. Bennet's suggestion that Britain might grant Canada further preferences points out that as Canadian goods are at present duty-free further preferences could only be given not by lowering tariffs but by raising fresh ones.

"The Daily Herald" says that Mr. Baldwin's plea is sound economics and sound sense but is chilling for hot-gospellers who want a ring fence of tariffs round the Empire.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DE VALERA'S 'NO" TO SENATE.

LONDON, July 22.

Dublin.—The Dail was recalled from its holidays this afternoon and Mr. De Valera announced that the Government would not accept the Senate's recommendations to delete from the Emergency Duties Bill to the section empowering the Government to impose stamp duties on documents or transactions. The Ottawa Conference was referred to by Mr. McGilligan, ex-Foreign Minister, who pointed out that the Irish delegates had joined in the Conference's message of goodwill to the King and thus turned their backs on their own statements last year when Mr. O'Kelly, chief delegate, had described similar messages as "Hogwash".—Reuter.

HEARNE AND HENDREN SAVE MIDDLESEX

Naidu Captures 5 Wickets For 52 Runs

INDIAN WIN BAULKED BY RAIN

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 22.

The cricket match between Middlesex and All-India which commenced on Wednesday, ended to-day in a draw. Following were the final scores:—

All-India 409 for 7 declared and 14 for 2.

Middlesex 253 and 292.

Weather was fine and the wicket good when Middlesex resumed to-day their second innings in the match against All-India at Lord's. Sims and Lee continuing their second wicket partnership, carried the score to 76, when the latter was dismissed. Lee hit to mid-on and ran, but Godambe made a splendid return and Lee was run out. (76/2/13). Ten runs later Sims played on to Naidu and was bowled (86/3/32).

HEARNE AND HENDREN AGAIN.

Hearne and Hendren now became associated and batting confidently added 75 runs in 80 minutes and remained unseparated a lunch time. Although failing to dislodge the batsmen, frequent changes in bowling and good fielding kept down runs. The total at the lunch interval was 161 for 3, Hearne not out 34, Hendren not out 39.

NISSAR'S SUCCESS WITH NEW BALL.

Following the resumption Hendren completed his 50 when he had been batting an hour and 35 minutes and Hearne soon after passed his own half century, his innings having then lasted two hours. Two hundred was put on board when Middlesex had been at the wicket 205 minutes. With the advent of the new ball, however, Nissar found success, taking Hendren's off-stump (207/4/58) and 10 runs later Hearne was easily held at cover by Jehangir Khan off Naidu for 80 (217/5/80). Hearne and Hendren put on 121 runs in 120 minutes for the fourth wicket. Hendren hit to the boundary five times and Hearne in 25 minutes over two hours reached the boundary twice.

NAIDU'S FIVE WICKETS.

Ford was next out for duck (222/6/0) but Hulme and Hart then made 48 runs before Hart succumbed to Naidu (270/7/25). Next two wickets also fell to Naidu, Nelson held by Wazir Ali (270/8/5) and Durston by Amarsingh (280/9/5). Peebles was caught out by Naidu off Jehangir Khan for five and this terminated the innings at 292, Hulme remaining unbeaten with 38. Naidu took five wickets at a little over 10 runs each. The tea interval followed and on resumption Indians opened with Wazir Ali and Colah but rain interfered with play.

MIDDLESEX II. INNINGS

Sims b Naidu	32
Lee run out	12
Hendren b Nissar	58
Hearne c Jehangir Khan b Naidu	60
Hulme not out	38
Ford c Kapadia b Nissar	0
Hart b Naidu	28
Nelson c Wazirali b Naidu	0
Durston c Amarsingh b Naidu	5
Peebles c Naidu b Jehangirkhan	5
Extras	30
Total	292

Bowling analysis:—Nissar 2 for 73; Amarsingh 0 for 50; Jehangir Khan 1 for 53; Godambe 1 for 10 Naidu 5 for 53; Gulammahomed 0 for 13; Naoomal 0 for 10.—Reuter.

SOVIET-JAP CLASH

LONDON, July 22.

Tokio.—A brief engagement between a Soviet guardship and two Japanese crab-fishing vessels occurred on the west coast of Kamchatka according to a message from the Government. Shots were exchanged and of Hokaido Province. three Japanese wounded.—Reuter.

CITY ROUND UP UNDER ORDINANCE

Soorji Vallabhdas Arrested

ALSO PROMINENT MEMBERS OF NATIONAL MUSLIM PARTY

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Bombay C. I. D. arrested this morning two prominent businessmen of Bombay, and two members of the Nationalist Muslim Party, under the Special Powers Ordinance.

Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas, a well-known business man of Bombay was one of those arrested. The arrest was effected at his residence at Cutch Castle, near the Royal Opera House by Sub-Inspector Kamat, of the C. I. D.

All the arrested persons were removed to the Byculla House of Correction.

It will be remembered that Mr. Soorji Vallabhabdas was arrested last year along with Mr. K. F. Nariman and others when the B. P. C. C. and other associations were declared illegal. He was tried at the Byculla jail and acquitted.

IN THE SUBURBS.

The suburban police arrested Mr. Bhaidas Nanalal, one of the directors of the East Indian Cotton Association, and a cotton broker at Andheri. He was then handed over to the city police.

Dr. M. H. Gour, one of the prominent members of the Nationalist Muslim party, and another member of the party, were arrested by Deputy Inspector Chowdhri.

A person who is stated to be the G.O.C. of the B.P.C., and his two assistants, were arrested last night at Parel.

The cotton market remained closed to-day.

E. WARD "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Attempt To Recapture Congress Office

The "Dictator" of the E Ward Congress Committee and two Congress volunteers were arrested by the city police on Friday evening following a Congress demonstration in that Ward. The "Dictator" and his colleagues marched in a procession from Haines Road with a view to capture the former office of the Ward Congress Committee, but before they could reach their destination the police who were present on the spot put them under arrest.

The demonstration attracted a crowd on the spot which cheered the arrested persons when they were marched to the Agripada Police Station by the police.

CAPTURING CONGRESS HOUSE

Volunteers Sentenced

BOMBAY, Friday.

Two Congress volunteers, who were arrested yesterday at about 430 p.m. by the police for attempting to rush into the compound of Congress House at Girgaum, were convicted to-day on a charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly, that is, the B. P. C. C., under section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, and were sentenced to six and four months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge.

It was stated that the first accused was carrying a national flag for the purpose of hoisting it over the building. The second accused, who was accompanying the first accused, also carried a national flag in his hand.

Congress "Accommodation Officer" Arrested

Mr. Bhagwandas Damodar Adhavaryoo of Messrs. M. Kanji and Co., Insurance Agents was arrested by the local C. I. D. on Friday evening. The arrested man is said to be the "Accommodation Officer" of the Congress meaning that he was used like a "Post Box" for exchanging messages between Congress workers. The arrested man is locked up for the present and it is likely that he will be charged for assisting in the operations of an unlawful association.

SHERWANI RELEASED

LUCKNOW, July 22.

Mr. T.A.K. Sherwani, formerly the President of the U.P. Congress Committee, arrived here last evening having been released from the Gonda Jail. While in jail, he said, he was not keeping good health and lost 35lbs. Though he seemed much pulled down, yet he looked cheerful. He declined to be drawn into any discussion regarding the current politics beyond affirming his unshaken faith in the Congress ideals.

Referring to Sir Samuel Hoare's statement and the Liberals' non-co-operation, Mr. Sherwani said: "Mahatma Gandhi alone is in a position to negotiate on behalf of the Indian people. No constitution, with whomsoever's support it may come into being, can work for a moment if it is without the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi and the approval of the Congress."

Mr. Sherwani added that it was not the Congress but the other side responsible for the present deadlock.—A.P.

POLITICAL PRISONER ON HUNGER-STRIKE?

(From A Correspondent)

THANA, July 22

It is rumoured that Mr. Damodardas, a political prisoner in 'C' class in Thana jail, has been on hunger-strike for the last 11 days because he is not allowed to spin on 'Takli'.

Mr. K. N. Kotwal, a local pleader, was released from the Thana jail on Monday after the expiry of his term of imprisonment.

Released

Mr. Bhaidas Nanalal, who was arrested on Friday morning was placed before the Commissioner and released in the afternoon.

Suburban Worker Jailed

VILE PARLE, July 22.

A prominent Congress worker in the Suburbs, who was arrested at Vile Parle on Wednesday night, was sentenced by the Bandra Magistrate yesterday evening to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

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LOST

30 SHARE CERTIFICATES of The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., bearing NOS. 553223-37, 488200-204, 285345-54 standing on my name have been lost or misplaced.

Any claim in respect of the said certificates, should be notified at the Company's Office at Sudama House Ballard Estate Bombay within one month otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to me.

(Sd) JEYRAMDAS BECHARDAS DESAI.
22-7-1932.
R7605

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LD. LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 49012; 49014; 49015 and 52240 to 52244 for 40 shares Nos. 744000 to 744004; 744010 to 744019 and 333457 to 333481 respectively of the Union Bank of India Ld., standing in the name of Rajmal Kupaji Sheth are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicates will be issued.

(Sd.) RAJMAL KUPAJI SHETH.
R7613

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the AGREEMENT subsisting between BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA, LTD., and Messrs. D. H. JOSHI and H.A. JOSHI, trading as the A.B.C. MOTOR EQUIPMENT CO. for the supply of Petrol and the lease of certain Petrol Pumps in Bombay City will cease and determine on the 31st August, 1932. With effect, therefore, from the 1st September, 1932, the business relations now existing between BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO., OF INDIA LTD. and the A.B.C. MOTOR EQUIPMENT CO., will also cease and determine.
5285.

PROPOSED SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of land, admeasuring about 190 square yards and a substantial building consisting of a ground floor and four upper floors standing thereon, situate in a very prominent place at ABDUL REHMAN STREET. For further particulars, apply to MESSRS. PANDIA AND CO., SOLICITORS, at their office NO. 110, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
5174

Public Notices

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for a Lease for 999 years of a very valuable building site suitable for high class residential quarters, situated in a most central locality near the entrance of the Dadar Parsi Colony, admeasuring 1756 square yards with a Road frontage of 176 feet on the Mancherji Joshi Road.

Offers should reach the undersigned on or before the 4th day of August, 1932, and should be accompanied by a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500 without which the offer will not be considered.

For further particulars apply to the under-signed.

H. G. KHATRE,
L.C.E., A.M.I.E.,
Estate Agent,
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
5287.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. C. J.

Suit No. 2520 of 1929.

MOTICHAND SHAMALDAS, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
SAMJI AMBAVIDAS & Others ..... Defendants.

To,
MANJI SAMJI
and
CHHOTALAL SAMJI.

The Defendants Nos. 2 and 4.

TAKE NOTICE that the Notice of Motion, dated the 30th March, 1932, taken out by the Plaintiffs abovenamed for exparte decree for want of your Written Statement, served upon you herein is fixed for hearing on the 28th July, 1932, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1932.

RANCHHODDAS & HAKIM,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5283

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of FATMABAI, daughter of Peerbhai Miyaji and wife of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, residing at Bhiwandiwalla Building, Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market, outside the Fort of Bombay, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased
and

HAJI MAHOMED HAJI ABDUL REHMAN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present unemployed residing at Bhiwandiwalla Building, Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 15th day of July, 1932.
Messrs. DORAB & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5275

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 1. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Application removes pain at once and redness, size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ B. CHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal)

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 24th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S T), at Chowpatty Sea Face, Next to Vianelli's Restaurant, of Springly used made to order solid teak and blackwood household furniture richly upholstered Chesterfield and Drawing room suits, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Carved Furniture, Roll top table, Wardrobe, Table Ornaments, Crockery and platedware, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH PERSIAN CARPETS.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. VORA & CO., will TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S T.) sell by Public Auction at Chowpatty Sea Face, about 50 pieces very rich Persian Hall Carpets of various size and designs.

VORA & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1932, at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the following goods:—

Wearing Apparel; Wines and Spirit; Perfumery; Wireless goods; Tobacco; Cigarettes and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at "The Grange," near Hotel Majestic, No. 21, Wodehouse Road Fort.

Of specially made very handsome Jacobean and Sheratton style, highly finished, durable complete bungalow furniture, very rich leather and tapestry lined Derby and drawing room suites, Persian carpets, Cottage piano by Errord, old China and Satsumaware, Gramophone, fancy figures, old Indian carved furniture, Singer machine, Remington Typewriter, steel Safe, picnic case, best platedware, English crockery etc. On view. Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.

Messrs. Crawford & Co.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY IN AUCTIONEERS ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT AND OF THE MORTGAGEE AND OF THE SUB-MORTGAGEES IN THE PROPERTY AT MALAD.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Madhavrao Shivram, a deceased debtor and with the consent of Bai Devibai alias Kalavantibai widow of Sewaram Chainrai, the Mortgagee since deceased as well as of the Central Bank of India Ltd. and the Bank of India, Ltd. the Joint Sub-Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th day of July 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said deceased debtor and of the said deceased Mortgagee and of the said Joint Sub-Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed land in the Kholi Village of Malad with the bungalow, messuage and tenements standing thereon admeasuring 2457 2/7 square yards or thereabouts and bearing an assessment of Rs. 3/0/8, and bounded on or towards the East by the land of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and a pit, on or towards the West by the land of Savitribai Rele, on or towards the North by a Public Road leading to the village and on or towards the South by a lake of Mahars.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

TO-DAY & DURING THIS WEEK

New Theatres (Ltd.)
Calcutta

Present their Gorgeous and Stupendous
ALL-TALKING & SINGING PICTURE

ZINDA-LASH!

ZINDA-LASH!

IN HINDI
WITH
BENGAL'S RENOWNED STARS
EXCELLENT MUSIC & MOST DELIGHTFUL SONGS

ZINDA-LASH!

In a Picture of
ACTION; LOVE & WONDERS!

Daily Shows: 5-30; 8 & 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Saturday & Sunday at 3 P.M.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.

Coming Shortly
SARASVATI CINETONE'S (Poona)
SHYAM—SUNDER
Marathi and Hindi Talkie
West-End Talkies

PALACE TALKIES
Near Byculla Railway Station.
4, 6/30, 9/30 P.M.
Sunday morning.
SPECIAL SHOW 10-30 A.M.

COLUMBIA'S TALKIE-THRILLER.

"MURDER ON THE ROOF"
with
MARGARET LIVINGSTONE, DOROTHY REVIER, RAYMOND HATTON.
THRILLING, CHILLING, BAFFLING!
Night Club Gaiety Cut Short by a Mysterious Murder.
Also MACK SENNETT COMEDY "BOUDOIR BUTLER," "LET'S TALK TURKEY" and Cartoon.

REWARD of Rs. 500

MAHATMA PRADATIA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

AKHIL KISHORE RAM. No. 22, P. O. Katrisarai, GAYA.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd
Satara

Fifth Valuation Out

New Bonus per thousand per Annum

ENDOWMENT Rs. 20
AND
WHOLE LIFE Rs. 27

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re: Agency and other particulars, please apply

Manager.

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on 15 December, 2016

Shown on the Screen

"PHANTOM OF PARIS"

At The Capitol

Adapted from the famous French Novel "Cheri-Bibi", "The Phantom of Paris" opens this week at the Capitol with John Gilbert, the screen's flashing lover in a totally new type of role. Not only does Gilbert play the part of a magician but, by a trick of make-up also slips into the part of a marquis, an entirely different character, suave, cold-blooded and ruthless. He returns to his real self at the end of the picture, a trick of acting that calls forth the utmost talents of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star.

"The Phantom of Paris" if the essence of newness, in plot, in splendour of settings and gowns and in filming. The plot brings out an entirely new and involved intriguing situation; ardent love sets a seemingly insurmountable impasse, cold-blooded murder, quick turns and unusual developments.

The settings are of tremendous magnitude. A huge French theatre where the magician Cheri-Bibi holds the audience spellbound with his unfathomable tricks; a ballroom where the elite of France dance to sparkling music that hides the intrigue going on; the luxurious drawing rooms, library, dining salon, formal gardens and lounging rooms of a villa of the nobility; the chilly vastness of a French prison where Bibi executes one of the greatest prison breaks ever screened, are all moulded into a picture of lightning swiftness! The supporting cast of Gilbert's new production includes Leila Hyams, Lewis Stone, Jean Herasholt, C. Aubery Smith, Natalie Moorhead, Alfred Hickman and Ian Keith.

An all colour Musical Extravaganza with Cliff Edwards in the lead depicting some excellent revue scenes, of dancing and singing complete the programme which should please everyone in search of good entertainment.

WARNER FABIAN'S "MAN IN HER LIFE"

At The Pathe

The famous best sellers by Warner Fabian has now been turned into a beautiful talkie picture which will be shown at the Pathe Cinema from to-night. It is the story of a girl who thought momentary bliss could last for ever. Lois Moran, Chas. Bickford and Victor Varconi take the leading parts and acquit themselves admirably. The locale of the story is first France—Paris and a small village and then the fashionable New York.

Julia Cavanaugh is in Europe just as she has made up her mind to keep a tryst with Count Ivan Karloff. Julia is an inveterate seeker after romance, but she can't quite make up her mind when she has found the real thing and when it is only sham. She has convinced herself that the romantic Count is genuinely in love with her, especially when the news of the loss of her entire fortune does not swerve his purpose to marry her.

But the Count was cleverer than Julia. She finds he has disappeared with her money and jewelry and left her the bill to pay. She is being ousted by an unsympathetic innkeeper when Flash Madden, a retired American racketeer who is under the impression he missed his calling in not being a gentleman, arrives on the scene. Flash had followed Julia a career as a debutante in the society columns and recognises her. He helps her out of her difficulty by engaging her as social mentor, and there begins the amusing business of putting a high society polish in the flashy Flash!

Julia consents to marry Dick Webster who has followed her to Paris to pursue his suit of many years just as Flash confesses to her the state of his heart. News of her approaching marriage to a senator's son brings Count Karloff on he trail with blackmail. Flash knows how to handle blackmailers. but he had not counted on having to kill Karloff—that was an accident in self-defence, but when he is brought to trial he refuses to give any reason for the murder. He has no intention of sacrificing Julia's good name to save his own skin. However Julia is learning something about what it takes to make a real gentleman and she comes through nobly to save Flash, despite his protests.

Lois Moran turned sophisticated and Charles Bickford rought with a soft spot and sympathetic appeal, make an intriguing team and add much charm to the story. Victor Varconi is very much suave and convincing as the wily Count and Donald Dilloway is fresh is fresh and amusing as young Webster. Oscar Apfel, Barbara Weeks, Luis Alberni, Hooper Atchley and Adrienne D'Amboricourt play small but important roles in the picture which is cleverly directed by William Beaudine.

The film is released under United Artists Banner.

"The Men In Her Life" with Charles Bickford and Lois Moran now shown at the Pathe.

BARBARA STANWYCK IN "THE MIRACLE WOMAN"

At The Excelsior Theatre

Barbara Stanwyck comes to the Excelsior Treatre to-day in "The Miracle Woman", Columbia's newest special picture that is said to provide this incomparable actress with her greatest dramatic roll. Miss Stanwyck plays the role of a young girl of tremendous high ideals. When she falls in with some tricksters she is thoroughly disillusioned. At heart she loses faith in everything until she falls in love with a blind boy. Through this great love and his blind faith in her she is regenerated.

David Manners, especially remembered for his exquisite portrayal of the lad Raleigh in "Journey's End" plays the blind musician. Sam Hardy has the very important role of Hornsby, who promotes the girl's faith in sensational style.

Frank Capra, who combined his talents with Miss Stanwyck's in the making of "Ladies of Leisure" and whose recent spectacular efforts was 'Dirigible", directed "The Miracle Woman" which is sensational in its story and spectacular in its treatment.

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE IN "AREN'T WE ALL"

At The Empire Theatre

A lavishly produced and sparklingly enertaining farce comedy is "Aren't We All", a Paramount British production which was produced by the Bombay Amateur Society recently comes to the Excelsior Theatre from to-day.

Frederick Lonsdale is generally acknowledged to be the wittiest of British dramatists, and "Aren't We All" is one of his greatest stage triumphs. The screen adaptation scintillates with the author's brilliant dialogue and it is acted by a magnificent all-star cast, while Harry Lachman's direction is polished and artistic.

Gertrude Lawrence, our most brilliant revue and stage star, heads the cast of "Aren't We All" and she has rarely been seen to greater advantage. She palys Margot the newly-married wife of the Hon. Willie Tatham (Owen Naries). The two are spending an idyllic honeymoon in the south of France, when Willie is recalled to London because his gay philandering father, Lord Grenham (Hugh Wakefield) has been neglecting business to flirt with chorus girls and take dancing lessons. Let alone, Margot gets so bored that she drifts into a flortation with a facinating Austrian, Karl Von der Heyde (Harold Huth).

Meantime Willie gets involved in an innocent flirtation with one of his father's girl friends; Margot returns home to find him kissing her. There are some amusing complications before Margot and Willie are happily reconciled.

Marie Lohr, Aubrey Nather, Emily Fitzroy, Renee Gadd and Rita Page are the other members of the exceptionally fine cast of "Aren't We All".

RUTH CHATTERTON IN "SARAH & SON"

At The Empress Theatre

Ruth Chatterton has become a personality on the talking screen, whose popularity is justly comparable to the popularity of such premier actresses as Ethel Barrymore and Mrs. Fiske on the legitimate stage. She has been drawing enthusiastic reviews from the very beginning of her talkie career, as the central character in "The Doctor's Secret". Her climb to the topmost ranks of stardom gained great impetus with "Madame X", "Charming Sinners", and "The Laughing Lady". She has a magnetic power which fascinates audiences everywhere. Once they see her perform they are sold on her.

"Sarah and Son" is a story of a woman's courageous battle against almost over-powering odds. Her baby is taken from her. Her husband deserts her. But she sets a high ideal for herself and by a valiant struggle finally accomplishes her ambition and wins romance and reunion with her lost child.

It is a picture that gives three cheers for the indomitability of militant womanhood.

The supporting cast includes Frederic March and Gilbert Emery.

SHE COULDN'T SAY NO TO LOVE!

Polished society . . . suave royalty . . . rough and ready racketeer . . . who was the man in her life?
Warner Fabian's drama of laughter and heartbreak
Beyond the rainbow of romance she found disillusionment . . . heartbreak . . . ruin!
"MEN in HER LIFE"
with LOIS MORAN—CHARLES BICKFORD
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE
PATHE
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
COLUMBIA PICTURES

(Continued From Page 7.)

and Shanghai yarns has been better. Enquiries have been numerous for this kind of yarns from all consuming centres throughout the country but the rates offered are somewhat lower, and no business of importance has been done. As for forward positions the Import Houses have been quoting slightly higher prices owing to some slight improvement in Japanese exchange, but there is very little forward business doing principally due to fears of heavy increase in duty on Japanese and Shanghai yarns in the next few days.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

The satisfactory demand for syndicate goods has continued during the last few days owing to low level of prices and if the prices are allowed to remain at the present level a good demand for Syndicate yarns is likely to continue in the next few days. The Japanese spot prices remain more or less unchanged, whereas forward quotations are irregular and have been fluctuating with the fluctuations in Exchange. Forward business in Japanese Artificial Silk yarns has been practically small owing to fears of heavy custom Duty in the next few days.

INDIAN YARNS.

Demand for Indian yarns has once again fallen off owing to loss of confidence amongst the dealers as a result of the recent decline in cotton. It is further reported that the up-country Mills have been selling their yarns at comparatively cheaper rates and meeting the immediate requirements of their customers. The political situation in the country has also been very unfavourably affecting all markets including the yarn market and dealers have therefore been adopting a waiting attitude for the time being and do not wish to commit themselves to any further purchases at the moment. The future course of the market remains uncertain.

City Fathers In Default

QUESTIONS OF DISQUALIFICATION SHELVED

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday shelved back the question of imposing disqualification on a municipal councillor who failed to pay arrears of municipal dues within certain time. It will be recalled that in 1931 the Government amended the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 incorporating therein a section similar to section 28 (e) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act 1925 which imposed disqualification on a councillor who failed to pay municipal dues within three months after a special notice had been served on him. The Government now asked for the opinion of the Bombay Municipal Corporation if a similar provision was needed in the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The corporation accordingly referred the matter to a committee who reported among other things that the amendment of the Municipal Act suggested in the Government letters is of a very drastic nature and is not called for in the case of a Municipality like that of Bombay; but the object underlying the proposed amendment can be attained by adopting an amendment of a less drastic nature. The Committee are further of opinion that the penalty of disqualification sought to be imposed under the proposed amendment should apply only to failure to pay arrears of property taxes and to cases in which a Councillor was responsible for such failure in respect of his own personal property and not in respect of property of which he might be a Trustee. The Committee beg accordingly to recommend that Government be informed that the Corporation approved of the principle underlying the proposed amendment subject to its modification in the manner suggested below:—

MODIFICATION SUGGESTED

(i) That the penalty of disqualification referred to in the draft amendment shall apply to failure to pay arreas of property taxes only, and only to cases in which a Councillor is responsible for such failure in respect of his own personal property and not in respect of property of which he might be a Trustee, and

(ii) That the special notice shall not be served by the Commissioner until at least three complete months have elapsed since the expiry of the period for which the taxes are due.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala moved to adopt the report.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar moved the first amendment that the report be adopted with the addition that if the arrears were the result of a bona fide dispute between the municipal authorities and the councillors, no disqualification would be imposed.

Mr. Dostmohamed Khairaz seconded the amendment.

Dr. A. J. Collaco opposed the proposition and pointed out that owing to the hard times in which they were passing now, some of the councillors might not be able to pay their dues. The corporation would lower their dignity by passing the resolution.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee wanted to know the facts and figures from the Municipal Commissioner as to how many councillors were in arrears and what was the loss to the municipality by the non-payment of dues. No case was made out, he said, for asking for powers, which was not needed. He therefore moved the second amendment to record the report.

Mr. Ramji Bharmal seconded the amendment.

COUNCILLORS' DEFAULT A DISGRACE.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin urged the councillors to set a good example to the citizens by paying their dues first. It would be simply disgraceful he said if a councillor was defaulter.

Mr. A. Soares also supported the proposition and said the councillors should be above reproach.

Mr. Boman Behram moved the third amendment that the matter be referred back to the committee for re-consideration. He pointed out that some times owing to certain circumstances some of the councillors might not be able to pay their dues to the municipality and therefore there was no reason to impose the penalty of disqualification.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta seconded the amendment, and said because the penalty was imposed upon the councillors in the district municipalities, there was no reason to impose it in Bombay By disqualifying a councillor, they did not punish the councillors but the ward he represented. "Sir Dinshaw Petit was in England and out of forgetfulness, if he failed to pay the taxes are you going to disqualify him," he asked. (Laughter).

OFFICES EXPLOITED.

The Municipal Commissioner said there were councillors who used their office as members of the corporation for their private benefits. They were able to afford a motor car, pay for the taxes and registration fees but not the municipal assessment. Then they used influence not on the municipal commissioner, but on the subordinate staff and brow beat them. At times they threatened the staff saying "Don't you know I am a municipal councillor. I will see what I can do for you." In one case a municipal bill collector was assaulted. Since the time of Mr. Shephard, the Municipal Commissioner, which is now about thirty years, no action was taken against a councillor without the commissioner's sanction. Thirty years' experience had shown that an amendment in the act was necessary.

DUTY TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

Principal Sorab Davar asked as to how many councillors were defaulters at present and the municipal commissioner replied: "Eight with arrears of about Rs. 30,000."

Mr. M. N. Talpade said if the councillors had to do their duty to the city, they had also to do their duty to the municipality and therefore they should pay off their dues immediately.

On the question being put to vote Mr. Goregaonkar withdrew his amendment and the amendment of Mr. Boman Behram was passed as a substantive proposition.

The corporation then adjourned till Monday.

Coming Shortly

SARASVATI CINETONE'S (Poona)

SHYAM—SUNDER

Marathi and Hindi Talkie

West-End Talkies

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Good Times For Japanese Mills

TOO EARLY TO TAKE STRONG VIEWS

BOMBAY, July 21.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

The past week has been one of fluctuating markets within fairly narrow limits nett changes being trifling. Weather has once more been the most important factor. Yesterday we gave Garside's cable in our daily report which described the weather for the week as "ideal" but reports from other sources are rather more two sided and there is plenty of time between now and the end of August for the crop to be spoilt or to become a large one. Unfortunately there is no real change for the better in trade conditions and at the moment the only country which appears to be having good times as far as its cotton Mills are concerned is Japan. The figures recently published in the papers shew to what an extent dumping of Japanese piecegoods of every description into this country is being carried on and that this competition is a very real menace to the Indian Mills particularly the Bombay Mills, the sales of whose goods have once more gone to a minimum.

International affairs continue to be very unsettled, the chief trouble once more being centred in Germany.

A brighter spot on which British attention is now concentrated is Ottawa and we hope that a general agreement may be reached between the various sections of the Empire based on mutual benefits which will help Empire Trade. After Ottawa we shall have the International Economic Conference from which some good may emerge although we must confess that with the possible exception of Lausanne such Conferences have not in times past been noticeably successful in finding any panacea for International ailments. Fortunately hope dies slowly, and one of these Conferences may one day accomplish something really useful.

The Indian monsoon continues favourably on the whole although in some places a break is now desirable. Bombay futures prices have eased slightly as compared with Americans there being a drop of about 2 to 4 Rupees since we last wrote. Export demand is trifling and local Mills are only buying from hand to mouth.

It is too early with such unsettled conditions, to take any strong view of the market and we can only advise moderate purchases in weak markets for small profits.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Easier Tendency With Less Demand

BOMBAY, July 20.

The easier tendency of the yarn market reported in our last has continued during the whole week and turnover has therefore been very limited. Prices have also declined further to the extent of one-eighth to quarer anna per lb. alround and demand from upcountry markets seems to have fallen off at the moment. The riot situation has been now better and it seems as if normal business is being resumed slowly and slowly in all markets. The recent decline in cotton however has very unfavourably affected our market and for the time being confidence is again lost amonst dealers. As usual in declining markets enquiries have fallen off to a large extent and whatever offers are received are at much lower prices. There have been various rumours regarding increase in Custom Duties on Japanese yarns and cloth in the course of the next few days, but nothing definite has been yet known and even in case of Japanese yarns prices have been gradually declining in the absence of satisfactory demand. The future course of the market is yet very uncertain and whilst we do not expect any material decline in prices the undertone remains rather weak.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices are unchanged for spot goods and regarding forward positions there is practically no business owing to very low prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.

The offtake has considerably fallen off during the last few days and owing to large stocks and expected heavy arrivals prices have declined further. As compared with other yarns however the demand for Japanese

(Continued in Column 3.)

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SHEFFIELD.
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THE HUMAN MACHINE.
SECRETS OF SUCCESS.
DO NOT DELAY—
There may be chances for you to-day for which you may be too late to-morrow. Every day counts in a man's career.
WRITE TO:—
THE BENNETT COLLEGE AGENCY.
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FIGHT OVER DUTY ON TOBACCO

Minister's Conditional Offer To Corporation

IMPORTANT REVENUE PRINCIPLE

The following is the report of the representatives appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to meet the Minister for Local Self-Government and discuss with him the question of the division of the receipts from the enhanced tobacco duty between the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust:

The representatives of the Corporation met the Minister at the Bombay Secretariat on June 20 and discussed with him various points arising out of the question of the proposed division of the receipts from the enhanced Tobacco Duty between the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust.

The minister stated that the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality was going to be effected within the next few months. The Corporation would thereupon be responsible for the financial liabilities of the Trust. The duty on tobacco had been already increased from Rs. 7½ to Rs. 30 per maund for the purposes of the Trust. The Corporation were entitled to a quarter of the total receipts of the tax, and it should make no difference to the Corporation how the receipts were distributed between the Corporation and the Trust as the corporation would be ultimately responsible for the financial responsibilities of the Trust.

He added that he understood that the Corporation contended that they should continue to get what they had been getting all these years on the basis of the average of the last five years and observed that the Corporation would be losing little by the adoption of one method for the other.

IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE

On behalf of the Corporation it was stated that the question under discussion was of a very vital importance involving an important principle. The Corporation and the Trust were two separate entities and certain definite conditions had to be fulfilled before they could be made provement Trust Act were of a limited character and the settlement of financial relations between the Corporation and the Trust was a condition precedent to complete amalgamation.

As regards the tobacco duty, it was submitted that the duty was a municipal duty; that it was collected by Government and paid to the Corporation; that any portion of the proceeds that should be paid to the Trust would be paid to them by the Corporation and that it could not be paid to them direct by the Government. It was also stated that the statement of objects and reasons of the Tobacco Duty Bill definitely stated that the increased duty was brought into being to enable the Corporation to meet their increased liabilities in view of the impending amalgamation, and that it would therefore be perfectly natural to expect that the whole amount would be paid to the body who was going to shoulder the responsibilities.

DIMINISHING RETURNS

It was further pointed out that the enhanced rate of the duty would result in smaller realizations from the duty than those estimated by Government, that is, Rs. 16,000,000 owing to the operation of the law of diminishing returns and if the total proceeds were divided as proposed by Government, that is, one to four, the Municipality would greatly suffer. The Municipal revenues were quite distinct from the Trust revenues. Section 95 of the Trust Act laid down that if any sum was paid by the Corporation to meet any liabilities of the Trust, the same should be made good to the Corporation by imposition of extra taxation. Therefore, the Corporation would pay to the Trust account during the transitional stage before the amalmgamation that sum which is realised over and above the average yield for the last five years. As this would be in addition to the Corporation's contribution of two per cent. from the proceeds of the General Tax to be paid to the Trust, it would require amendment of Section 84 of the Improvement Trust Act to enable the Corporation to hand over this extra amount to the Trust before amalgamation. This difficulty would not have arisen if the enhanced duty and the amalgamation had come into force at the same time, and the amalgamation depended on the fulfilment of the condition that Government should provide Rs. 17½ lakhs before the Corporation made available the additional one per cent. of the General Tax.

MINISTER'S VIEW.

The Minister observed that Government were bound by what was said in the Legislative Council, that is, that the tobacco duty was enhanced absolutely and entirely for the benefit of the Trust and he could not agree to the view taken up by the Corporation that it was for them to allot the funds simply because the duty was called municipal duty. He was of opinion that unless the amalgamation took place, the Corporation were not the right body to be entrusted with the work of distribution.

He added that Government maintained that this was a source of provincial revenue and that the Corporation were not entitled to it as a matter of right. He understood that Government allowed it to be given to the Municipality for their use in return for certain services and it was entirely left to Government whether they should allow the old arrangement to continue or to discontinue in case some such circumstances came into existence as would justify such a course.

Another reason advanced was that inasmuch as the tobacco duty was not included amongst the items which went to form the Municipal Fund under section 111 of the Municipal Act, it could not be called a source of municipal revenue.

PAST ENJOYMENT.

In reply it was submitted that the Corporation had been in undisputed enjoyment of the proceeds of the tobacco duty for the last 66 years and that therefore they claimed it as their duty. If Government were to revise the existing arrangements, they would be merely brushing aside the municipal claim without giving any reasons and that the municipal claim should not be upset without going thoroughly into the question. When the duty was proposed to be enhanced in connection with the amalgamation, the question of the duty being municipal or provincial was raised, but the Corporation's claim had so far never been disputed. It would therefore be better if the "status quo" was maintained for a few months more when the question might be settled.

The Minister said that the duty had been increased for a specific object and was collected by Government and it was therefore the duty of Government to see that the additional money was given to the party for whose benefit it was intended. He however proposed to take note of the Corporation's point of view.

This concluded the conference.

The report is signed by Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar (Mayor), Poonsey H. Meishori (Chairman of the Standing Committee), M. Nissim, H. M. Rahimtoola, Gordhandas G. Morarji, J. B. Bomon-Behram and H. A. Laljee.

TWO NEW PROFESSIONS FOR INDIA

Lectures To Be Given At Davar's College Of Commerce

A correspondent writes:—

Advertising and Salesmanship are the two most important new professions which have been rapidly developed on scientific lines in the West. Diplomas for these subjects are now granted to those who undergo a course of education in colleges of recognised merit by two Professional Associations in England, viz., (1) The Incorporated Sales Manager Association (I.S.M.A.) and (2) The Advertising Association. To the latter Association is due the credit of inaugurating the "Advertising Convention" which was held in June 1932 in Liverpool, over which Lord Leverhume, one of the ex-Presidents of the Association presided. The Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of which the President is Sir Francis Goodenough also held its congress in May last which was opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who made, as will be remembered a very powerful appeal in favour of spreading the knowledge and practice of scientific salesmanship.

COURSES RECOGNISED.

Principal Davar of Davar's College of Commerce, anticipating his great movement declared at the last college day of his College of Commerce his intention to proceed to England with a view to complete arrangement in Great Britain if possible, for the teaching of these two new subjects in India. Intimation has been received by Principal Davar by cable that the respective Councils of these Associations have given him the permission to start lectures in his College for both these Diplomas after having carefully considered the proposal laid before them. A special syllabus for India in one or two subjects to suit the peculiar wants of India is now being drafted in England by a Committee of Experts appointed by the Council, whereas the other papers will be the same as for the British candidates.

The College lectures in the subjects concerned will be started in the beginning of the next month (August.) A glance over the respective examination subjects will show the wide field covered. The courses in each of the two Diplomas will be of two years each and the minimum qualification will be matriculation of any recognised university in the British Empire though it is expected that a large number of Graduates will find these careers to be most advantageous offering as they do the prospects of brilliant careers.

WIDE SCOPE.

A large number of manufacturing companies as well as large dealers in local as well as imported goods are anxious to secure the services of properly trained Advertisement Writers, Organisers ann Sales Managers with a view to push sales in a scientific manner as modern business wants specialised training in these professions, original thought and great intellectual efforts.

The syllabus of the Examination by the Advertising Association, London, contains following subjects. for each of which a separate paper is set:—

INTERMEDIATE FIRST YEAR.

Division "A":—English Phychology, Marketing, Advertising Administration.

Division "B":—Reproduction, Media, Layout and Commercial Art, Economics.

FINAL SECOND YEAR.

Division "C":—English (Copy writing, etc.,) Applied Psychology, Market Research, Direct Advertising.

Division "D":—Advanced Reproduction, Advanced Media, Advanced Layout and Commercial Art.

A general paper to test the ability of the student to make practical use of the broad general knowledge of the complete course.

The syllabus of the Incorporated Salesmanagers Association's examination of London is made up of the following subjects:—Market Research, The Product or Service, Selection, Training and Control of Salesmen, Encouragement of Salesmen, Dealing with the Buyer, Competition, Distribution, Selling Costs, Records and Statistics, Branch accounts, Stock and Requisitions, Speciality Selling. Contributory Sales, Sales Office Procedure, Advertising, Exhibitions.

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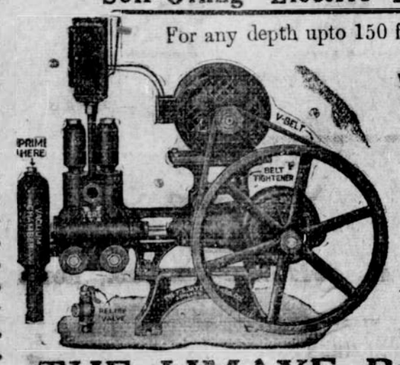
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I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.
I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.
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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES

Educational Efforts In The Presidency

The following are extracts from the administration report of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities for the year 1930:—

During the year under report, the revenue of the Charities as derived from all the sources was Rs. 1,68,693 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,37,887 which includes a sum of Rs. 1,09,337 being the expenditure incurred after the Educational Institutions. The expenditure incurred after assisting poor and destitute Bhatias amounted to Rs. 11,284. A sum of Rs. 5074 and of Rs. 2128 were spent after maintaining the two Shree Laxmi Narayan Temples (1) at Bombay and (2) at Kothara. A sum of Rs. 679 was spent after distributing Sadavratas at Kothara.

To meet the expenditure of constructing the Motor Show Room which was completed during the year under report, 4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 10,000 of the Sheth Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal Special Bhet Fund relating to the Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple, Bombay, were sold. The whole expenditure in respect of the construction of the Show Room amounted to Rs. 34,468.

Charity Funds:—The Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, held in Safe Custody securities of the value of Rs. 21,43,550 and cash balance in the two Current Accounts "A" and "B" amounted to Rs. 20,441-11-0 at the end of the year 1930:—

There are 5-Year Postal Cash Certificates of the face value of Rs. 14,360 belonging to the Provident Funds of various Schools of these charities.

A.—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

1. GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

This Institution was established in 1856.

The number of boarders at the commencement of the year was 46, consisting of 21 G. T. Boarders, 7 L. B. Boarders, 3 Half-free Boarders, 14 Sheth Goculdas Liladhar Past Boarders and 1 Laxmidas G. Tejpal Boarder of whom 3 G. T. Boarders, 1 L. B. Boarder and 1 Half-free boarder left the Institution on their passing the Final Examination.

Nine Boarders were scholars at different colleges.

The total income of the Institution derived from all the sources was Rs. 19,248 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,360 during the year.

2. GOCULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL (BOMBAY.)

The maximum number of boys was 651 during the year. One more class of Standard V was required to be opened.

The rates of fees charged in this School are the lowest permitted by the Grant-in-aid Code. However a large number of boys are kept as free and half-free. The school has a well-equipped Laboratory. More apparatus worth about Rs. 240 was added during the year.

Commercial Class.—It was a compulsory subject in Standards IV and V during school hours. Instruction was given in English Book-keeping and Accountancy in Standard V and Indian System of Accountancy in Standard IV. The class was under the charge of a special permanent teacher.

Drawing.—The subject is compulsory for all boys of Standards I to IV. A special class is held in the evening to prepare boys for the Government Drawing Grade Examinations of Sir J. J. School of Arts.

Physical Education.—The School maintains a well-equipped Gymnasium in charge of a special Drill and Gymnasium teacher who teaches Drill and Gymnastics to the boys of Standards I to V every day in the school compound. Gymnasium apparatus worth about Rs. 365 were added during the year.

Boy Scout Movement:—The School maintains one troop named Sheth Jayaraj Laxmidas Tejpal Troop which was registered in 1927.

3. GOCULDAS TEJPAL SEMINARY

The average number on the roll and attendance of boys in the English division were 90 and 76 while in the Gujarati Division were 163 and 128 respectively.

Free Studentships and Scholarships.—The rates of fees charged in the School are the lowest minimum as permitted by the Grant-in-aid Code; however, according to the merit and poverty, free studentships are conferred on a large number of boys.

Museum.—There is a fine museum for the purpose of teaching Natural History, Science, object lessons, etc.

Libraries.—There are two Libraries, one for teachers and the other for boys. No fee is charged for the use of these libraries made by them.

Physical Education.—There is a special Drill teacher under whose care boys of both the divisions are drilled. Boys also play Cricket on the Esplanade Maidan near Dhobi Talao.

Moral Education.—Boys offer daily prayers before the work of the school commences. Moral education is imparted to boys in the English Division. Besides the regular course of studies boys are tought Indian Book-keeping which is a note-worthy feature of the School.

The total Grant received both from the Government and the Municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 3716. The total income of the Institution was Rs. 12,136 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,912 during the year.

4. GOCULDAS TEJPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

In addition to the regular course of studies fixed exactly with the lines of the Government and Municipal schools, girls are trained in special subjects such as Drawing, Knitting, Fretwork, Cooking; Music; First-Aids; Home Nursing, Hygiene and religious teaching in Bhagwad Gita.

The average number of girls on the roll was 354 and attendance of girls was 261 respectively.

The result of the annual examination was, like the previous year, good. Out of 331 girls that appeared, 293 girls passed.

Besides, Examinations of Home Nursing and Hygiene, were held in the School.

Library.—The School has got a fine Library to which new books are added every year. Teachers as well as girls are making use of it.

Scholarships.—Monthly scholarships to the extent of Rs. 20 are given to the girls who keep first rank in their classes.

Physical Culture.—Girls are physically trained up by a special Gymnasium teacher. They are taught 'lathi' drill, shooting and such other exercises as are conducive to the physical well-being of the girls.

The Grant-in-aid, received during the year, has increased from Rs. 3,329 of the last year to Rs. 3,900. The income of the Institution was Rs. 5,972 and the expenditure Rs. 13,406 during the year.

5. GOCULDAS TEJPAL SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.

The average number of students on the roll was 49 and attendance of boys was 38 during the year. This Pathshala is a Sanskrit College preparing students for the various Sanskrit Examinations of: (1) The Benares Government Sanskrit College, (2) Calcutta Sanskrit Association and (3) Shravan Mas Dakshina Examinations of Baroda. It is also a Centre in the Bombay Presidency for the Sanskrit Examinations of various grades of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association. Candidates from various parts of India appear at this Centre for these examinations.

To provide accommodation to students coming to join this Pathshala from up-country places there is a hostel known as Niketan attached to this Institution where they are allowed to stay free of charge and for their maintenance, they are given monthly scholarships from the Sheth Pragmal Jethabhai Virji Smarak Fund from which a sum of Rs. 575 was spent during the year.

As usual, case prizes of Rs. 637 were distributed to the successful students of this Pathshala at the above mentioned Sanskrit Examinations.

The total income of the Pathshala was Rs. 5,687 and the expenditure Rs. 6359 respectively in 1930.

6. G. T. HIGH SCHOOL, CUTCH-MANDVI.

The average number of boys on the roll and attendance of students was 305 and 270 respectively.

Magic Lantern.—A fine Magic lantern with several slides of educational value are furnished in the school. Magic lantern lectures were given from time to time to students of the school during the year.

Free Studentships and Scholarships.—Boys of the Vayda community are kept free and Bhatia Balashram and Lohana Balashram boys were made half-free. Besides, many deserving students were kept free, although the rates of the fees charged in the school quite moderate. Moreover, poor and indigent and hard-working students were given monthly scholarships from the funds of these Charities as also from the Premibai Haridas Scholarship Funds and Sheth Hansraj Kanchhoddas Scholarship Funds.

The Provident Fund of the school amounted to Rs. 71,000 invested in 5 year Postal Cash Certificates and other securities. The total income of the Institution was Rs. 11,539 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,357 during the year. The deficit was made good from the income of the other funds of the Charities.

7. FOUR GUJARATI SCHOOLS IN CUTCH-ABDASA.

These Charities have, under their management and control, for Gujarati Schools in Cutch Abdasa viz,, at Jakhau, Naliya, Kothara and Vinjhan. Of these the school at Naliya is making excellent progress. Owing to increasing number of boys, Standard V was opened in the said school during the year. Thus the long-cherished hope of those interested in this Institution was fulfilled and has thus made good facilities to the residents of Naliya and villages surrounding it to educate their children from infant class upto English Standard V. In the Jakhau School, boys are taught from Gujarati Infant Class to English Standard III and in the remaining two schools, viz.; at Kothara and the other at Vinjhan; the course of studies commences with the Gujarati Infant class and ends at English Standard II

The average number on thefwp Naliya School:—The average number on the roll and attendance of boys was 183 and 152 respectively.

Jakhau School:—The average number on the roll and attendance of boys were 115 and 79 respectively.

Kothara School:—The average number on the roll and attendance of boys was 74 and 55, respectively.

Vinjhan School:—The average number on the roll and atendance of boys was 53 and 41 respectively.

SOVIET AND THE DARDANELLES

NEGOTIATIONS WITH TURKEY

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writing in mail week states:—

Some announcement of Turkey's early entry into the League is expected at Geneva. It will be made by Turkey's hereditary foe, now her friend, Greece, and will be warmly applauded by Italy and Germany, as well as Great Britain.

A puzzling aspect of the move is the apparent withdrawal by Moscow of its former opposition to Turkey becoming a League member. It is true that Turkey's candidature—which, I understand, is still subject to the promise of a semi-permanent seat on the League Council—has been strongly urged upon her by Italy and Germany. The question nevertheless, is being asked, how Soviet Russia is hoping to benefit by Turkey's co-operation with Geneva.

CONTROL OF THE STRAITS.

It may be that the answer is supplied by the suggestion, emanating from Moscow, that the Soviet and Turkish Governments are now engaged in discussing the regime of the Straits.

Moscow's object, in this case would be to induce Turkey, once a League member, to press for the abolition or drastic curtailment of the present international control over the zone of the Dardanelles, set up by the Lausanne Convention of 1923.

The Convention is obnoxious to Moscow because, legally, it would not allow a neutral Turkey. If Russia were at war, to close tre Black Sea to the fleets of the Powers. On the other hand, Russia, if engaged in a struggle with the Border States, but more particularly Roumahia, would wish to cut off the latter from direct contact with the Mediterranean and the navies of rer allies.

Senoritas In Role Of Toreadors

NEW REGIME IN SPAIN.

GIBRALTAR, (By Mail).

With the recognition of the equality of the sexes by the Spanish Republic, Spanish women are throwing off the centuries old restraint which previously governed their actions.

Recently a football match took place here between two teams of senoritas, while in the neighbouring town of La Linea, a bull fight was staged, in which women acted as toreadors.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Vad 6, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 20, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 18, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 12m.
Sunset—7h. 18m.
Hightide—3-10, 15-18
Lowtide—8-42, 21-43.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1m. a.m. First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h. 16m. p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 1h. 12m. p.m.

Harwood League: R A. vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

S. S. "Mooltan" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, Second Quarterly Meeting, "The Recluse," Murzban Road, Fort, 3 p.m.

Late Sir Dorab Tata: Condolence meeting of the citizens, H. E. Governor of Bombay, presiding Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. The first two rows will be reserved for ladies.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "The Miracle Woman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday & Sunday at 4 p.m.

Empire: "Are'nt We All?' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

Capitol: "The Phantom of Paris." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday & Sunday at 4 p.m.

Rialto: "Private Lives." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday & Sunday at 4 p.m

Pathe: "Men In Her Life." Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

West End: "Kohens and Kellys In Africa." Daily at 5-30; 7-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday & Sunday 3-15 p.m.

Globe: "Laila-Majnu" Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee. Saturday & Sunday 3 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.

Krishna Cinema: "Zinda Lash.' Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday& Sunday at 3 p.m.

Opera House: "Julius Caesar" To-day 3 and 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, a musical treat; 1 p.m. Bombay Market opening rates; 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi; 9-30 p.m. a message from Viceroy; entertainment by an Indian artist.

SHASTREE V. L. ATHAVALE'S LECTURE:—Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall to-day (Saturday) Sankhya Darshan" 8 to 9 a.m. and to-morrow (Sunday) 'Upanishad" 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.)

ES'EAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY:—An Instruction Class of the Es'ean Community of Bombay, open to the public, will be held today (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Kama Odiental Institute hall, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road. The subject is "The Visible and Invisible Universe" as treated in "Vohu Esfoma."

INDIAN GLIDING ASSOCIATION:—The Annual General Meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Hotel Taj Mahal.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC:—The weekly public concert of the School will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at the School Hall when Prof. B. R. Deodhar will sing.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES: Professor V.K.R.V. Rao will not take his class in Indian Currency and Finance to-day (Saturday).

LATE SIR DORAB TATA

To-day's Public Meeting

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to give expression to their feelings of sorrow at the death of Sir Dorabji Tata. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. H. Vakil, will deliver a lecture on "Civics for Adults" and Dr. H. D. Khote, on "Infection and Carriers of Infection" at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The students of the class will visit the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Chowpaty, on Sunday (24th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

In recognition of Sir Dorab Tata's continued interest in the work of the Women's Council. Members of the Council are requested to attend the Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay, at which His Excellency the Governor will preside to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to give expression to their feeling of sorrow at the death of Sir D. J. Tata.

53 Accused Discharged

City Rioting Echo

BOMBAY, Friday.

Fifty three people arrested in the course of the last two months most of them by the Dongri Police on suspicion of their being connected with the riots were discharged by the Special Magistrate as nothing incriminating was found against them during the police enquiries.

Mammijan alias Imamjan Abdul Gaffor arrested by the C. I. D. (Crimes Branch) was remanded by the Magistrate to police custody till July 28.

ALLEGED LOOTING.

The C.I.D. in their application state that many Hindu shops at Borimohalla were looted during the riots and gold and silver ornaments and clothes worth several thousands were removed. During their investigations, the C. I. D. have been able to recover property worth Rs. 500. The accused has been arrested on suspicion of his being connected with the looting of the shops.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Adam Nagmal Makrani, who was arrested by the Nagpada police on Thursday at Kamathipura was produced to-day before the Magistrate charged with setting fire to a certain house at Kamathipura on July 3, and the police applied for the remand of the accused to their custody to enable them to make enquiries.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a Bail Rs. 150 with two sureties.

JEWELLERY STOLEN

Suspected Prowler Under Arrest

BOMBAY, Friday.

Ganga Singh Sabhan Singh (35) was arrested early this morning by the police in connection with a burglary of jewellery, valued at Rs. 5,077.

It was stated that a room occupied by B. D. Gandhi in Markati Building, Forgett Hill Road, was broken into on the afternoon of June 14 last. The owner of the room locked it on the day of the incident at 2 p.m. and went out with his family. When his maid-servant returned at about 4 p.m. she found that the house had been broken into. She reported the matter to her employer when he returned home. The inspection of the valuables showed that jewelery and other valuables valued at Rs. 5,077 was missing.

The enquiries of the C. I. D. revealed that the accused was seen moving about in a suspicious manner near the building on the day of the incident. At the time of his arrest none of the stolen property was recovered from him.

When the accused was produced to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, he was remanded to police custody till August 1.

NOT A KHILAFAT VOLUNTEER CAPTAIN

The Secretary of the Khilafat Committee requests us to publish the following communication, which he has addressed to the Editor of the "Free Press Journal":—

To the Editor, The "Free Press Journal."

Dear Sir,—You have published the following news in the issue of the 20th inst. under the caption "Khilafat Captain in Murder Charge":—

"Shamsudin Kadar Buksh, Captain of the Khilafat Volunteer Corps, Bombay, residing at Abu Bakar Beg Mohamed's Chawl, at Haines Road, surrendered himself to the Agripada Police last night through his counsel, Mr. Kadarbhoy. The Volunteer Captain together with two other Muslims, were placed this morning before the Additional Court, Mazagaon, charged with the murder of a Hindu on the 10th of May last on Haines Road, about 50 paces away from Shamsudin's Chawl, etc., etc."

I, as the Secretary of the Khilafat Volunteer Corps, have to inform you that the Captain of the said Volunteer Corps is Mr. Abdu Jabbar Khan, who lives in Surti Mohalla, and is as free to day as ever. There is no such volunteer as Shamsudin in the K.V. Corps.

Please correct the statement published in the above Journal and oblige.

Yours, etc.,
G. M. Ajmeri.
Secretary, Khilafat V. Corps.
Bombay, July 22.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails from Australia viz Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 24th instant.

"BULLETS" AND "BLOOD"

Labour Leader's Sedition Trial

BOMBAY, Friday.

The hearing of the case in which Dr. M. R. Shetty was charged under Section 124 and 153 A of the I.P.C. (Sedition and class hatred) was resumed, this afternoon, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused is charged with sedition in connection with a speech delivered by him at Dongri on "May Day."

Deputy-Inspector Chowdri, was cross-examined by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, who appeared for the accused.

Questioned as to what led him to infer that the audience, as a result of the speech of the accused, was adversely impressed against imperialists and capitalists," witness cited certain passages from the speech; in which the accused was alleged to have stated: "Labourers have not opened their eyes. If they do so, it will not be possible to fire bullets at them and suck their blood." Witness inferred from the above passage that the accused meant that the police were firing bullets at labourers.

Mr. Gadkari:—Do you read the papers?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Gadkari:—Do you remember that there was some labour trouble recently in Brussels where capitalists employed certain people to open fire on labourers.

Witness:—I do not know that.

Mr. Walker, who appeared for the prosecution, challenged the relevancy of this question.

Mr. Gadkari pointed out that he wanted to show that it was not necessarily the police, who opened fire on labourers.

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY".

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he did not admit the correctness of the translation of his Urdu speech. The shorthand report of the C.I.D. did not give a full and correct version. The main theme of his speech according to him was the "Joint exploitation" of the Indian masses by foreign Imperialists and their allies, the Indian capitalists and Zemindars.

By 'imperialism" he meant a stage in the economic development of the world. It was the last stage of capitalism. The English and Indian capitalist and Zemindars exploited the Indian masses in a variety of ways.

"WORKERS' RAJ".

He therefore advocated the removal of this two-fold system of exploitation and the establishment of the "Workers' and Peasants' Raj". He only advised the workers to unite and destroy the capitalist and Zemindari system.

He further submitted that section 153A, was enacted to prevent the promotion of feelings of enmity and hatred amongst communities and races. It was never meant to be applied to such economic classes as capitalists and labourers. The application of this section, in the manner proposed by the prosecution, according to him would spell the ruin of the genuine Trade Union movement and would nullify the declared policy of the Government that they were not adverse to the Trade Union Movement.

He pleaded not guilty to both the charges and prayed for an acquittal.

CLASH AT MASJID BUNDER

Vegetable Sellers Vs. Encroachment Officers

Bombay, Friday

The encroachment department of the Bombay Municipality asked to-day some of the vegetable sellers sitting on the footpath near Masjid Bunder Railway station to quit the place immediately. It was followed by a clash in which, the officers of the encroachment department used their sticks for dispersing crowds.

Two persons, who received injuries, had to be taken to the hospitals, where they were treated and discharged.

A few others received slight bruises.

"LIBERTY" EDITOR PAYS FINE

CALCUTTA, July 22

The fine of Rs. 500 imposed on Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, editor of "Liberty" was to-day paid by his lawyer in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A.P.

COLDSTREAM STABBING CASE

NATHIAGALI, July 22

In connection with the stabbing of Captain Coldstream, the motive for the crime is unknown. It will be recalled that some time ago the Captain gave a transfusion of his own blood to save the life of an Indian patient.—A.P.

FOUR CHRISTIANS ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF CHEATING

Marwari Shroff & The Story Of His Deceased Mistress & Her "False Mother"

BOMBAY, Friday.

The amazing story of how a Marwari shroff spent lavishly after the death of his mistress, gave rich presents to the alleged mother of his mistress and finally realised that he was cheated by a gang of crooks by producing a "false mother," was narrated by the complainant in the course of his examination-in-chief before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourt Court, Girgaum, today, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Francis Rego, Anlone Miranda, John Miranda, Remedi Desouza (who is alleged to have played the role of "false mother"), all Christians, stand charged with cheating Dhanji Jivraj, a Marwari shroff, in respect of property valued at Rs. 2,928 on May 31 last, and with aiding and abetting one another in commission of the offences punishable under sections 419, 420 and 421 I.P.C.

Mr. Elias, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. N. V. Mangalorekar for the first and fourth accused, and Mr. B. J. Dhondi for the second and third accused. Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati watched the proceedings of the case on behalf of the complainant.

ARRESTS AND SEARCH.

In all six accused were arrested on June 13 last by the Lamington Road Police on the complaint lodged by Dhanji Jivraj. In the course of the search, property collectively valued at Rs. 1,062/8 was recovered from the accused. Two accused were subsequently discharged for want of sufficient evidence to convict them. Francis Rego, the first accused, is described as the cousin of Kalyanibai, the Hindu name of the Christian mistress of the complainant. Remedi Descuza, the fourth accused, is alleged to have acted the part of the "false mother" of Kalyanibai, who died on May 10 last. The second and the third accused are alleged to have aided and abetted in the commission of the offences.

After the case for the prosecution was opened by Mr. Elias, the complainant was examined at length by the prosecutor, several questions being put to the witness by the Court to fill up the gaps.

COMPLAINANT'S VERSION.

The complainant stated that he was residing at Duncan Road. Kalyanibai was in his keeping for the last three years. He had rented a separate room for her at Thakurdwar, where he used to go daily. He had given her rich clothes and gold and diamond ornaments for her personal use. He kept valuable articles in a box at his place and his mistress came to his place to change them, whenever she liked.

Proceeding witness stated that his mistress fell ill in the beginning of May last and was under medical treatment. On May 9, when her condition was serious the first and third accused came to witness and entreated him to allow them to take her to their residence, witness allowed Kalyanibai to be taken away to their residence. Witness followed them some time later and attended to her requirements. She died early in the morning, and as the death certificate was required, witness went to the doctor and got the certificate. As it was revealed afterwards, the first and third accused requested witness to get the Hindu name altered to her original Christian name, as otherwise the priests would take objection at the time of the funeral. Witness got a fresh certificate in her Christian name from another doctor.

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

Continuing witness stated that the first three accused demanded in all Rs. 500 for the coffin and funeral ceremony, which witness gave in two amounts of Rs. 100 and Rs. 100. For the photograph of his deceased mistress at the funeral ceremony witness gave Rs. 35 as demanded by the accused. Witness told the accused to inform him about the whereabouts of Kalyanibai's parents, as he wanted to give them away the rich clothes and gold and diamond ornaments, formerly worn by his mistress. Witness paid for the telegram that was sent the same day to the native place of his mistress for the information of her parents. Seven days later the first accused informed witness that only the mother of Kalyanibai was coming to Bombay, as her father was seriously ill.

STORY OF "FALSE MOTHER."

On the morning of May 20, the first accused accompanied by the fourth accused came to the room at Thakurdwar. The "false mother" (the fourth accused) began to weep and represented that she had three daughters of whom one died leaving two children, the deceased was the second and the third married and went to live with her husband. Witness believed the story, as Kalyanibai had told him the same story before her death. After receiving Rs. 25 from the witness for paying the priest to say mass at the church, both the accused left the place.

Witness further stated that on May 27 the first accused came and represented to him that as her husband was reported to be seriously ill, the "mother" of Kalyanibai wanted to return home on May 31. Witness thereupon agreed to make the presents to the alleged mother on that day. On the appointed day at about 10 a.m., the first, second and fourth accused came to the room at Thakurdwar, where witness had gone with the presents. Witness offered several gold and diamond ornaments, rich clothes and Rs 1,500 in cash. Witness took a receipt of all these articles from the accused. The receipt though signed by the accused, was written by one of their companions, who is not before the court. At the time when the presents were given, Sitabai, his new mistress, who occupied the same room, and a neighbour living opposite her room were present. Both the accused, accompanied by witness and his new mistress, went to Bori Bunder in a taxi in the afternoon. The two trunks, in which the presents were kept were also conveyed to the railway station. The accused said that it was not necessary for the witness to stay any longer. Witness, therefore, returned home.

"GANG OF CROOKS."

On June 13, witness stated, one Anlone Minterra came to him at his room at Duncan Road and informed him that witness was cheated by the accused by producing a "false mother." The informant took witness to the residence of the fourth accused in Byculla. Witness learnt in the course of his enquiries that the information was correct and that he was cheated by a gang of crooks. Witness immediately lodged a complaint at the Lamington Road Police Station. The police arrested six persons the same night and recovered some of the property from them.

When the Court rose for the day, the examination of the complainant was not concluded.

The hearing was adjourned to July 25.

Child's Deadbody In Bloodstained Cloth

A tin with the dead body of a male child was found in a local train of the G. I. P. Railway at the Victoria Terminus on Friday afternoon. The grusome discovery was made by a cleaner Mukadam of the Railway in the Up Thana local at 3-30 p.m. The cleaner reported to the Assistant Station Master that a tin was found lying in the local train. On opening the tin it was found that it contained the deal body of a male child. The body was wrapped up in a dirty piece of cloth which was blood stained.

It appeared that the child must have been born alive and murdered after birth. The body was removed to the Morgue.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.

New York, July 22

Previous closing	3.55 5/8
To-day's closing	3.55 1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, July 22

Previous closing rate	3.55 3/4
To-day's opening rate	3.55 1/4
To-day's closing rate	3.55 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

New York, July 22.

Previous closing rate	5.73
To-day's opening rate	5.75
Difference	plus 02
To-day's closing rate	5.83
Difference	plus 10

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/August	Rs. 170
April/May	Rs. 184

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 22.

Previous closing rate	4.35
To-day's opening rate	4.36
Difference	plus 01
To-day's closing rate	4.36
Difference	plus 01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 22

Silver ready	16 15/16
	— 1 anna
Silver forward	17
	— 1 anna

Market: Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay July 22

Silver ready	54 6 0
Silver Asad	54 6 0
Gold ready	55 0 0
	28 10 0

BLOOD-STAINED KNIFE, AND AXE

Alleged Discovery In Charas Case

Bombay, Friday.

Alleged to be in possession of contraband charas, weighing 10 lbs. and 20 tolas, valued at Rs 330, Laidan Niaz Ahmed, Zanur Hassan and Bannakhan Fidal Khan were arrested yesterday morning by a sub-inspector of the excise department.

In the course of the search of their person, a big knife and a double-edged axe, it is alleged were recovered. As the knife appeared to be blood-stained it was handed over to the city police for further investigation into the matter.

They were produced to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, on a charge of possessing contraband charas under Section 43 (1) of the Abkari Act of 1878.

The Magistrate remanded them till July 25, as further inquiries are to be made.

INSANITY PLEA IN MURDER CASE REJECTED

Constable To Be Transported For Life

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty to-day heard a reference made by the Session Judge of Ahmedabad in the case of Tukaram Hari, a police constable, who was prosecuted on the charge of murdering his wife, Kashibai.

The jury found him "not guilty," but the judge differed and referred the case to High Court.

The accused, who was living with his wife in the police lines at Ahmedabad, came to believe that somebody was trying to control him by "black magic". He also suspected his wife of unfaithfulness and used to lock her up in his room whenever he went out. On December 15 last, at about 4-30 p.m. the accused locked his room from inside and killed her.

INSANITY PLEA.

The defence was that he was insane when he committed the crime. This plea was accepted by the jury, who declared him 'not guilty.'

The Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court, recommending that he should be convicted of murder.

Their lordships observed that the accused had been kept under medical observation and pronounced quite normal.

There was, moreover, no evidence that the accused's suspicion against his wife was justified.

Their lordships observed that looking to the evidence in the case, the jury's verdict was perverse and set it aside. They sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO HINDU BOY

Sequel To Hand Cart Lorry Collision

The playing of four boys on a public road with the help of a hand cart led to a fatal accident causing the death of one of them, a Hindu boy by name, Shanker on Friday morning. This unfortunate accident took place at about 10-30 a.m. on Jerbai Wadia Road, Poibavdi, opposite Bomanji Rustamji's chawl.

It appears that Shanker Bhiku and Vithu Mahadu and two other boys were playing on the road with the help of a hand cart. Shankar and Vithu were seated in the cart while their companions were pushing the cart along the road.

While the four boys were thus busy with the game a lorry No. 474 Bom. came along the road and when it was opposite Bomanji Rustamji's Chawl it collided against the hand cart which was being pushed in the opposite direction by the two boys.

One of the two boys who were pushing the cart left the cart at the sight of the lorry being frightened while his companion could not control it single handed, as it was in motion.

The result was a terrible collision with the lorry coming from the opposite direction.

The cart collided against the side of the right front wheel and on account of the impact Vithu was thrown down on one side of the road while his playmate Shankar came right under the rear right side wheel of the lorry and was dragged along the road to a distance of two feet before the lorry could come to a stop.

As a result, Shankar sustained serious injuries and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

THE CAPITOL

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Great London Success, with
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1932.

THE INEVITABLE END

Sir Samuel Hoare stated in the Commons, in laying down the new policy of the Government, that "the methods proposed were particularly desired by the Princes." He also said that he had a substantial body of Indian commercial opinion behind him. As far as the second claim is concerned, it is enough that not a single representative businessman has come forward publicly to bless the new scheme. Now it is being condemned on behalf of the Princes lock, stock and barrel, and the public are entitled to ask Sir Samuel Hoare to produce the justification for his assertion that he had a substantial body of opinion behind him and that the Princes had requested him to revert to Birkenhead methods.

THE PRINCES' VIEW.

An article in the "Pioneer", which has now constituted itself as the authentic organ of the Princes completely repudiates the idea of any princely support for the new plan. It is stated that the writer is connected with the Chamber of Princes, and therefore, great weight must be attached to the article which roundly condemns the whole policy of Sir Samuel Hoare and says it has neither the sanction of the Princes, nor is it bound to succeed. Indeed, in view of the reversal of the old policy, the Princes are gravely concerned about the safety of their vested interests. "It is inconceivable", says the writer, "that the Princes as a body would agree to those matters which affect their States and their dynasties very vitally being discussed and finally disposed of by a committee in which they are not adequately represented." The writer also thinks that, only in the presence of British Indian representatives, can a satisfactory arrangement be arrived at, as without the presence of the one or the other such arrangements are likely to be one-sided or misunderstood. Any idea of private discussions with the Viceroy or the Government is summarily ruled out since it is outrageous. It is, moreover, ridiculous to suppose that the British Parliament can impose on India a ready-made constitution by "experts" of the India office, as it will be acceptable neither to the moderates nor the Princes.

JOINT COMMITTEE RULED OUT.

In regard to the proposed plan of discussion with the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which was held up to the admiring gaze of the world, as a vital departure in the interests of India, the Princes are opposed to it on the same grounds as Moderates, since it is the Committee and not they who will be responsible for the report to Parliament. And the Princes insist: "In whatever conferences they take part they must have an equal and independent status. From their point of view therefore the Joint Committee procedure is wholly unsuitable." Thus the Secretary of State's so-called supporters are diminishing to vanishing point, since neither Europeans nor Moderates nor Sikhs nor the Princes have a good word to say for his plan. His only supporters are to be found in the ranks of a handful of Muslim communalists, though the community as a whole is opposed to these R. T. C. exploiters.

ONLY HOARE KNOWS.

Except the "Statesman" which thinks with Sir Samuel Hoare that Indians have failed to grasp the real meaning of his pronouncement, it will be seen that the whole Indian Press, including the Anglo-Indian papers, the whole Indian public, both Princes and British Indians, are strongly opposed to the new methods and there is a universal demand in the country that the new constitution must be the joint work of both representative Indians and Britons. Sir Samuel Hoare who was counting upon the support of the Princes will thus be disappointed when he finds them non-co-operating with him as much as the Liberals. As the "Manchester Guardian" truly observes there is not a single political organisation in India, nor a "single Indian politician of any eminence" who has a good word to say about the present ministry. "How it is possible" the same journal devastatingly asks, "under such circumstances to establish a self-governing federation and hope that it may prove workable only Sir Samuel Hoare knows." The near future, we have no doubt, will prove that circumstances are too strong even for Sir Samuel Hoare and whether he remains at the India Office or not, the Government will have to come to an agreement with the most representative leader of Indian opinion in the country, whether he wants it or not.

"My Country First"

After much preliminary blowing of trumpets the Imperial Economic Conference opened at Ottawa on Thursday with no less an object than to ensure perfect economic co-operation between all the members of the Empire. But it is a strange irony of fate that just as this "historic" conference is being inaugurated the "Mother Country" has found herself compelled to declare a tariff war on the neighbouring Free State. In his message to the Conference the King said: "The British Empire is based on the principle of co-operation and it is now your common purpose to give the fullest possible effect to the principle in the economic sphere." True co-operation pre-supposes full freedom among the co-operating parties, and we are sure that India—we cannot vouch for the so-called Indian delegation—will cheerfully respond to His Majesty's invitation by co-operating to the fullest extent when she is politically and economically free like the Dominions. But until then her hands are tied. Co-operation without freedom and equality is an incongruity and a mockery.

BALDWIN'S ANXIETY.

To judge from Reuter's brief reports, few of the delegates seem so far to have tackled boldly the main issues before the Conference. Mr. Baldwin stated the general objective of the British delegation. That objective is well-known to be Imperial Preference. Mr. Baldwin studiously avoided measuring too closely what he called the "relative value of the preferences given and received." He was evidently anxious to commit the Conference first only to the principle of Imperial Preference. But the Dominion delegates have been slow to respond to his overtures. Mr. Havenga, on behalf of South Africa, quietly but firmly declared that before accepting any measure of Imperial Preference his country would have to consider whether imports from Britain would clash with importers whose markets were essential to South African exports. That also appears to be the view of other Dominions. It was expressed in an emphatic and unambiguous manner by Mr. O'Kelly, the Free State spokesman, who said that Ireland sought first and foremost the interests of her own people and any tariff regulation must be governed by the degree to which it served this end. We may be sure that Britain's policy is in no way different.

AN ORATORICAL TOUR.

In significant contrast with the clear bold expression of the Irish policy was the speech of Sir Atul Chatterjee, the leader of the so-called Indian delegation. It wandered round and round the point of Imperial Preference, covering in its circumlocution a number of subjects, not excluding India's military defence, but failed to arrive at the main point. Apparently what he was driving at was that India is so poor and so badly needs every available market in any part of the world, that she can get into, that the policy of preferring any one and discriminating against others may be injurious to her interests and that, therefore, any such policy should be considered with the greatest care and caution. Sir Atul made too much of the fact that he led the Indian delegation. Forgetting that, after all, he is only the nominee of an unrepresentative and non-responsible Government, he misled the Conference by stating that the leadership of the Indian delegation by an Indian "marked one more stage in India's advance towards complete self-government."

THE LAST WORD.

Sir Atul was guilty of worse misrepresentation when he said that India had already achieved a real measure of fiscal autonomy. It is true that he qualified his statement by explaining that only when the Government of India and the Indian Legislature were in agreement, would the Secretary of State stand aside and not intervene. But he evaded the significant fact that the Government of India would not dream of siding with the Legislature against the Secretary of the State. It may be presumed from the start Sir Atul has made that the "Indian" delegation will faithfully represent the Government that nominated it. But the last word on the question of India's acceptance of Imperial Preference will remain not with the Ottawa Conference but with the people of this country.

PREPOSTEROUS COMMUNALISM

There is a persistent rumour in the High Court that the Administrator-General of Joint Stock Companies, who is shortly proceeding on leave has recommended to Government that the temporary vacancy should be filled by a European on the ground that 40 per cent. of the intestate estates with which the Administrator-General has to deal are those of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians. We can hardly believe that the Government of Bombay, will fall in with such a specious suggestion if it has been made For one thing, it seems to us that the practice of officials retiring or going on leave making recommendations as to who, or what kind of person, should fill the vacant post, either temporarily or permanently, is an extremely undesirable one and ought not to be encouraged.

Apart from this, the reason put forward for filling up this appointment on a racial ground does not hold water for a moment. It is clear that the majority of the estates the Administrator has to deal with are of Indian intestates, which come to 58 to 60 per cent. How then, the plea can be put forward that a European in the post is essential is something more than logic can answer. Are we to understand, that whenever European interests are concerned to any considerable extent in matters of administration the appointment of a European is essential? As a matter of fact this appointment has been held in the past by Indians and nobody ever heard this objection raised before.

Communalism, and especially racial communalism in making such appointments, is strongly to be condemned and we trust that the Government in filling the vacancy will ignore any such preposterous recommendation as we have described and have regard only to qualifications of ability and experience. And they will find plenty of Indians both in the judicial service and at the Bar who fulfil these requirements.

ISSUES AT OTTAWA

Can India Be A Partner "In Imperial Economic Union"?

(BY A "COMMERCIAL CRITIC".)

India will watch with keen interest the developments at the Ottawa Conference. Much has been said about the advantages or otherwise to this country if she is to participate in a scheme of Empire economic unity. Indian commercial bodies as a whole have strongly protested against the manner in which India is represented at Ottawa and the manner in which India's consent will be taken for any treaty or agreement.

India has become a protectionist country since the inauguration of the policy of "Discriminating Protection," in 1924. The policy has been launched both to meet the need of revenue and the need to protect Indian industries. Which need was of greater importance it is difficult to ascertain though critics are not wanting who aver that the kind of protection conferred is no real protection at all.

A MYTH.

With the Reforms of 1921, India was promised that she would be the sole master of her fiscal policy. It has been shown a number of times that this right has been denied to her when a question of Imperial Preference was involved. The three outstanding examples are that of cotton piecegoods, steel goods and the rupee-sterling exchange. In all these cases, preference was given to British interests against the declared wishes of the non-official members of the Indian Legislature. India enjoys only a "partial and conditional" fiscal autonomy.

UNTENABLE ARGUMENT.

Not only does she lose a certain amount of protection for her industries, whenever discriminating duties against foreign countries are levied, but also a good amount of revenue. Over and above these disadvantages the country receiving preference is given a chance to sell its products at a high figure in this country. The argument that the policy of Imperial Preference benefits the consumers falls to the ground when one considers the fact that every kind of goods has a semi-monopolistic position in quality and in reputation of its manufacturers. The exporting country, under this policy, gets more markets. Moreover, the insurance, banking and shipping companies, also get more business while importing agency houses in India secure excellent profits. Since India has practically none of these services of her own, the exporting country gets immense advantages and maintains all its economic services at a higher level of efficiency.

WHAT KIND OF PROTECTION?

Before India can agree to support Imperial Preference, it is essential that the extent and the manner of preference should be clearly worked out. The extent of discrimination is reckoned, in case of India by the Indian Tariff Board, from statistics of comparative costs of production over a number of years. These statistics are obtained from all countries which export a particular kind of article to India. As the exporting countries are many, it is not necessary to take into account those which export a negligible amount. Only major countries are taken into consideration, for instance, in case of imports of piecegoods, only the United Kingdom and Japan are taken into consideration. Besides, the manner in which preference is granted is also carefully considered, whether the duties shall be specific, ad valorem or compound. One of these three forms is adopted according to the particular circumstances in each case. Over and above all these difficulties and disadvantages the reckoning of preferential duties is so difficult, intricate and uncertain that even the Tariff Board, consisting of experts, has been put several times in an embarrassed situation.

DIFFICULT POSITION.

One who has studied the intricate theory of cost accounts can well understand the enormous difficulties involved in compilation of costs of production. Consequently, one is bound to find that the extent of preference is more arbitrary than exact. The result is that the industries of the country giving preference receive either a setback or only meagre protection. Moreover, the industries of a country receiving preference may lose efficiency in production, distribution and finance. After taking into account all these facts, one can easily see how India, particularly in view of her present political incapacity to decide the issue, is put in an inconvenient and disadvantageous position whenever a question of Imperial Preference is involved in deciding her commercial policy.

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day

Not Desirable.

It is easy enough to appreciate the opposition of Mr. V.J. Patel and other Indian political leaders in England to the proposed Labour deputation to India for which financial help is asked for from rich Indians. The result of Labour deputations to India in the past has not been very happy from the Indian stand-point. But the greatest objection to it lies in this. Any deputation financed by Indians will not have the same weight and prestige in the eyes of the world as an independent deputation of Labourites. Besides, the full facts are before the British public,—the poverty of the masses, the peak salaries of the Services, a costly military machine, the Ordinances and their victims, and so many other things. These are well-known facts and admit of no dispute at all. Opponents of Indian freedom must not be permitted to damn the delegation at the very outset, by reason of it being financed by Indians.

A Promise And Its Fulfilment.

The decision of Sir Samuel Hoare to deport 100 convicted "terrorists" to Andamans reminds us of the promises made by Sir William Vincent. In the Assembly on March 11, 1921, he spoke of the Government's "misgivings about the Settlement" and their intention to bring down the number of convicts kept there to about 1,500 to 2,000 of the "worst criminals" only. He also hoped "that in a few years this blot on the administration may be removed altogether." But Sir William Vincent had not anticipated the coming of a Governor to Bengal, like Sir John Anderson and Sir Samuel Hoare at Whitehall! Sir William also said in September 1922: "I definitely announced that it was the intention of the Government to abolish the punishment of transportation..... As a matter of fact, the transportation of new prisoners sentenced to this penalty has been abolished since 1921." But since then, the Government have decided to revive "this blot on the administration" for their own purposes, as a part, apparently, of the general scheme which brought into existence the Ordinances and so many other repressive measures.

Needless Delays.

The impression is common in the City that the Municipal Corporation spends too much time and breath over minor questions. Thursday's debate on the question of disqualifying a Councillor who failed to pay arrears of Municipal dues is likely to strengthen that impression. As usual, the Corporation sent the question to a Committee, which duly submitted a report supporting the principle of disqualification under certain conditions. After that it was easy enough for the Corporation to decide the simple question straightway. But after a prolonged debate, full of irrelevent talk, the Corporation sent the report back to the Committee for further enlightenment and guidance. Opinions, naturally, varied on the question. But few seemed to appreciate the point that, while a Municipal Councillor should certainly not be treated with favour in respect of paying arrears of Municipal dues he need not be marked out for special penalty in addition to the usual one for default. If defaulting Councillors are not proceeded against promptly enough in the normal way, it is the weakness of the Municipal Executive that needs to be blamed and remedied.

Not A Taluka Board.

The peremptory letter to the Calcutta Corporation by the Minister of Local Self-Government asking for information regarding the administration of the Schools conducted by the Corporation, the number of times the schools were closed in hartals, the total number of convictions among its employees and the number of times the Corporation meetings were adjourned, is in the nature of impertinent interference. The Municipal Corporation of Calcutta is not a Taluka Municipality to be ordered about by an Assistant Collector. If such bodies are not to act up to the wishes of the majority of rate-payers, but are to confine their energies to presenting addresses of welcome to satraps, then it is far better to do away with them altogether. The Calcutta Municipality is not a department of the Government, but is there to voice the feelings of the rate-payers.

MESTON SETTLEMENT MUST GO

Anderson On Bengal Problems

CALCUTTA, July 22.

"I welcome the condemnation of the lengthening list of political murders and political robberies and dacoities which have so long disfigured the record of this Province, and particularly of this City and District. I should have welcomed still more gratefully any constructive suggestion that might have been put forward as a substitute for measures which are distasteful to the Government," said Sir John Anderson in the course of a joint reply to a number of addresses of welcome presented to him by various public bodies.

SCOTLAND YARD METHOD.

Paying a tribute to the Police the Governor said, "Considering the handicaps under which they unfortunately labour, I am not disposed to compare our own Police in Bengal unfavourably even with the world-renowned organisation of Scotland Yard" with which he had been closely associated during the past ten years.

"But Scotland Yard", added his Excellency, "would never have secured the results that constitute its just claim to fame, had it not been constantly assured of ready and active co-operation of the great masses of people in the task of detecting and preventing crime."

MESTON SETTLEMENT.

Referring to the economic depression the Governor said that the main problems of the day were matters of world-wide incidence and no country single-handed was likely to find any solution of them. His Excellency referred to the Government's efforts to press for a revision of the Meston Settlement and to urge the people's claim upon the proceeds of the Jute Export Duty raised in the Province. "It is my considered opinion which I have represented in the proper quarter with all the emphasis at my command that Provincial Autonomy must fail and fail disastrously in this Province, if the existent distribution of resources is not modified in very material respects."—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

"The opening of the Imperial Conference was marked by gorgeous ceremonial. The military forces were in full dress, the building was surrounded by vast crowds and the gallery was thronged with distinguished persons and the wives of the delegates."

Good gracious! We don't know the exact number of delegates but if their wives made a throng, it seems rather peculiar!

* * * *

It is enough to stir the heart of any imperialist to see how enthusiastic the delegates of the Dominions are for Imperial Preference, and how nicely they balance it with a stern determination not to let in anything that will compete with their own goods.

* * * *

"The speeches at the opening of the Ottawa Conference were relayed by the Bombay station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service on Thursday evening, but the results were not entirely successful, due to atmospherics and persistent fading."

So we were right in our decision not to tune in. And, let us add, our own suspicion is that the "fading" process at Ottawa will continue to persist.

* * * *

As Mr. Bennett, on behalf of Canada, explained

"Canada proposed that Britain should have free entry for those of her products which would not injuriously affect Canadian enterprise."

* * * *

So they have prepared "a select list of commodities which Britain is specially equipped to supply the Canadian market." The British delegation is still searching the list for what they hoped to find in it.

* * * *

"We trust that critics in India will be satisfied after reading Sir Atul Chatterjee's speech that the Indian delegation to Ottawa will not 'sell the pass' at the behest of the Secretary of State, who indeed is not even in a position to ask them to adopt any particular line of action."—"Evening News of India."

Well now, we feel greatly relieved. Seth Haji Haroon will sure take his own line without reference to what Hoare may be thinking. Sure!

* * * *

According to B. O. W., a great impression is being created in London by the "careful and methodical manner in which the problem of Disarmament is being approached by the Conference in Geneva." Some people are optimistic enough to believe that the problem itself will really be reached before the Conference ends.

* * * *

In the meanwhile that human hive of activity, Sir John Simon, has drafted yet another resolution of stupendous proportions. Need we mention that it sets out by welcoming President Hoover's proposals? They don't mean to leave old Hoover in any doubt about that welcome.

* * * *

"The recommendations for restriction of aerial warfare which constitute the chief danger to civilian populations in future conflicts," says B. O. W., "are regarded here (Rugby) as particularly valuable." But, of course, this won't apply to barbarous tribes on the N. W. Frontier and in Iraq.

* * * *

That meeting of the prominent citizens of Delhi, which fired the enthusiasm of the A. P. correspondent, seems to have been a real thriller. It appears that out of a total strength of 68 members of the "Citizens' League" eight persons were present and two of them denied being members of the League.

* * * *

Here is a summary of the report of the meeting from the "Leader" (Allahabad):

One member urged the postponement of the consideration of the resolution relating to Sir Samuel Hoare's 'lucid' statement, another member expressed the view that when men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had condemned it no one would care for the League's support; the president of the meeting was himself dubious about the value of the resolution and it was eventually passed after a member had remarked that it was no use going into details "when you have to pass it to-day or to-morrow."

And then the A. P. man rushed off to the Telegraph Office.

* * * *

"Mr. Justice Stone observed that in London if any banner or token used in connexion with a political or Trade Union demonstration or procession was offensive to any minority the Police could have them removed."

The difference between could and would is rather material. We should be sorry for the policeman who attempted to remove a Trade Union banner in London because it happened to offend the susceptibilities of a few Tories.

WHAT WILL MUSLIMS GAIN?

Congress Should Concede All And More Than Premier's Award

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

I do not presume to be able to predict with any degree of certainty or assurance how the numerous Muslim leaders who claim to speak for their community will receive the Premier's award if the forecast of which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" proves to be correct. Assuming, however, that it provides a correct indication of the decisions come to by the Government, it is obvious that they must have received assurances from certain Muslim leaders who claim to be able to speak on behalf of the community, that it will be acceptable.

It would be correct to say further that Mr. MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare have received the fullest assurances from those on whom they rely, that this award will meet the demands of the Muslims and will constitute an adequate "quid pro quo" for the support of the plans of the British Government which these Muslim leaders, with whom the Government have negotiated, have undertaken to support.

FAR SHORT OF DEMANDS.

But whether the leaders who were successful in securing a postponement of the consideration of the demand for direct action which fell due on July 3rd, will be so successful in persuading Muslims to accept the Premier's award is very doubtful. An examination of the forecast which the "Chronicle" published yesterday shows that it falls far short of the demands codified in the Fourteen Points in several important respects.

It is true that the demand for Separate Electorates which looms large in the vision of the rank and file as the essential need of the Muslim community for its protection and ability to secure adequate representation in the Legislatures is to be granted unconditionally. And the Separation of Sind, to which so much importance is attached by the communalists, is also to be granted. But I am unable to see that the Muslims are going to gain anything by this award, which the Congress is not prepared to concede. In fact except in the matter of Joint Electorates, the resolution of the Working Committee in September last is far more generous in concession to the Muslim demands than this forecast of the Premier's award suggests the Government is prepared to be.

THE CONGRESS ATTITUDE.

It may be useful to recall exactly what the position of the Congress is towards the Muslim demands as embodied in the Fourteen Points. We have to take as a starting point, in considering the present attitude of the Congress, the Lahore resolution of 1929.

This resolution recorded the fact that the Nehru Report had lapsed and re-declared that the policy of the Congress regarding communal questions was that in an independent India they could only be solved on national lines. But it went on to qualify this by the statement that, as the Sikhs, Muslims and other minorities in general had expressed dissatisfaction over the solution of communal questions proposed in the Nehru Report, the Congress assured them that "no solution in any future constitution will be acceptable to the Congress that does not give full satisfaction to the parties concerned."

COUNSEL OF PERFECTION.

This, of course, is a counsel of perfection. It is obvious, or ought to be, to everyone that it would be hopeless to look for a solution that would give full satisfaction to the parties concerned. But it may be presumed that what those who drafted the resolution had in mind was that no solution is feasible which is not at least acceptable to the parties concerned as a compromise.

Otherwise the prospect of ever solving these communal questions would have to be put on one side as hopeless. I know there are enthusiastic Congressmen, whose nationalism is so sturdy and intransigeant, that they will not even consider the possibility of any departure from strict nationalistic principles, even as a matter of compromise and a temporary expedient. They are prepared to wait until the whole Muslim community, the Sikhs and the Depressed Classes are converted to the rigid nationalist principles which they hold.

LONG AND DANGEROUS.

But they will have to wait a very long time before that much to be wished for consummation is achieved. And in the meanwhile, the country must go on suffering, and there is the danger that the gulf which divides the dissident Mussalmans from the Congress will go on widening instead of growing smaller and become ultimately unbridgeable. The Mussalmans, who think that the Congress betrayed them after the Madras compromise, will continue to hold sullenly aloof from the Nationalist Movement and the temptations to enter into immoral bargains with British politicians and representatives of trade and commerce, of which a very fine example is now taking place before our eyes, will grow stronger.

SPIRIT OF CONGRESS.

So, reluctantly, one has to put the intransigeant nationalists, Hindu and Muslim, on one side in considering how this problem is to be solved, if they are not prepared, even for a temporary sacrifice of their rigid views. The resolution of the Working Committee last September indicated that the attitude of the Congress is one of readiness to accommodate the nationalist position to the demands of the Muslims for the sacred cause of unity, and it interpreted what I take to be the spirit of the Lahore Resolution of 1929, namely, that no solution which is unacceptable to the Muslims—and I am, at present, only dealing with the problem as it affects the Muslims—could be acceptable to the Congress.

WHAT IS LEFT?

The 1932 Resolution, passed, let it be remembered, on the eve of Mahatma Gandhi's departure for London, practically conceded all the demands embodied in the Fourteen Points except Separate Electorates. All the guarantees regarding culture, language, religious freedom, etc., were, of course, readily and fully accepted—to a greater extent in fact, than the Government is prepared to go. Protection of political and other rights of minority communities in the various Provinces was to be the concern and within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Equal opportunities for and fair consideration in appointments to the Public Services were to be ensured by the establishment of non-party Public Service Commissions. In the formation of Federal and Provincial Cabinets, the interests of minority communities would be recognised by convention. Sind would be separated if the people were willing to accept the financial burden of a separate province and residuary powers in the federating units were not uncompromisingly refused as they will be in the Premier's Award.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Nothing, in fact, of material importance contained in the Fourteen Points was excluded from the settlement proposed by the Congress through the Working Committee except Separate Electorates. And, if anything does remain, there can be nothing that could not be readily conceded.

Separate Electorates, however, is the all-important point by which the bulk of the Muslim community stands. It comes before all other considerations in any settlement of the problem. But one finds that the Working Committee specifically refused to close the door even on Separate Electorates. It declared that "Joint Electorates shall form the basis of representation." But it declared, in the end, that it would "gladly, as it is bound to by the Lahore resolution, accept without reservation any other scheme if it commands the acceptance of all the parties concerned."

What we have to consider is whether such an alternative scheme cannot be found, and I cannot see, myself, that it should be so very difficult. As Dr. Sayed Mahmud stated in the interview which is published in this morning's "Chronicle" says, Mahatma Gandhi in London consented to the concession of separate electorates for a fixed period after practically conceding all the remaining fourteen points. That should be, and I take it, is the position of the Congress today. What then will the Muslims stand to gain by the Premier's award? And why are Congress leaders not active in an earnest and supreme effort to come to an understanding with those Muslim leaders who are ready to sit down and discuss with them the terms of a settlement and would, without doubt, be able to carry 90 per cent. of the community with them in an agreed solution of this problem which would close up the ranks of nationalism and bring Congressmen and dissident Musalmans into one common camp?

I have the deepest conviction that those Musalman are an infinitesimal minority, who would not welcome a settlement by agreement with their own countrymen, if it can be achieved without surrendring a demand which rightly or wrongly they believe is a vital condition for their protection for the time being, rather than throw themselves into the arms of a third party, whatever may be the plans and intrigues to which a few leaders may have committed themselves.

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Educationists are not unacquainted with the name of Mr. E. R. Golwalla. He has already made his mark as an educationist. He is the proprietor and principal of the Golwalla Matriculation Classes which he has been conducting successfully for the last twenty-two years. He has just brought out a notable educational work likely to prove immensely useful to all students of English, especially to candidates for the Matriculation Examination. This work should be a boon to Indian students trying to master the intricacies of a difficult language.

NOTABLE ENCOMIUMS.

The book is divided into two sections, the first dealing with English Grammar and the second with English Composition. It has justly won encomiums from such eminent scholars and educationists as the Reverend John McKenzie, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Shams-u-Ulma Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Kt., the Honourable Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Principal K. B. Murzban B.A., J. P. of the Bharda New High School, Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri and others. It speaks volumes in favour of Mr. Golwalla's book that it has won the approval of such an experienced educationist as the Principal of the largest and the most renowned High School in India—The Bharda New High School. We cordially endorse these views for the book supplies a real and long-felt want of the student world. There was no book in existence combining English grammar and composition in such an efficient and practical form. Nothing has been omitted that could be of real use to students trying to improve their knowledge of English. We are at one with the Reverend John McKenzie, Vice-Chancellor of the University, when he says: —"I have been impressed by the care and thoroughness with which you have done your work."

A VALUABLE DIGEST.

The book has obviously been founded upon an intimate knowledge of the special difficulties of Indian students. The experience acquired by Mr. Golwalla in his classes, during a period of over twenty years, seems to have stood him in good stead. The explanations given are lucid, and the various chapters in the different subjects dealt with have been arranged in such a way as to render it generally useful to students of the lower as well as the higher standards of Indian schools By carefully excluding everything unimportant, and studiously condensing his materials, nothing of real importance has been omitted. The aim throughout has been to make the work a valuable digest of everything really useful and the author has rendered a valuable service to the student world by producing this book.

THE "SPORTING WORLD"

A New Journalistic Venture From Bombay

We have received the first issue of the "Sporting World", a new publication from Bombay, confined solely to sport. The need of a journal devoted to sport was keenly felt as the younger generation of Indians is fortunately taking increasing interest in sports.

The journal is edited by Mr. E. L. D'Avoine, a member of a family well-known in the sporting circles of Bombay. This should be a guarantee that it will be a real sportsman's own paper and will, to use its own language, "play the game". The article entitled "Country and County" by "King Willow" is a timely reminder to our sporting princes who forget their obligations to their own land and take pride in attaching themselves to counties with which they are brought in contact by accident.

The journal is well got up and ought to receive a welcome response from the sporting public in the country.

SMALLER R. T. C.

Calcutta Moderates' Suggestion

CALCUTTA, July 21.

In a resolution the executive committee of the Indian Association characterises the new procedure announced by the Secretary of State as a reversal of the policy which led to the calling of the Round Table Conference, and suggests that if the Round Table Conference considered too unwieldy, a smaller body elected by various sections of it should be called finally to deliberate upon and agree to a constitution which Parliament should give effect to.

RETRENCHMENT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY

Proposed Suspension Of 932 Men

UNION REPRESENTATIVES CONFER WITH AGENT

A deputation from the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union consisting of Mr. H. A. Khedgiker, the president; Mr. D. S. Vaidya, the General Secretary; and Mr. Z. R. Chowdhery, the Secretary of the Union waited upon the Agent, G. I. P. Railway on 22nd instant to discuss the proposed retrenchment of 932 Engineering Department men who, the administration held were surplus to requirement. Mr. A. E. Tylden-Pattenson, the Agent Mr. P. Wood the Dy. Agent and Mr. S. M. Basrur the Liaison officer represented the administration.

SURPLUS MEN.

The Agent said that he had obtained the sanction of the Railway Board to cancel the retrenchment of all the surplus staff in Mechanical Workshops and other Departments of this Railway, excepting the Engineering Department, in which there were 932 men surplus to requirement on the 1st of June 1932. He, however, with a view to avoid discharges of staff as far as possible, reinvestigated the matter and now only 851 men in different catories were surplus. Out of these, 372 men would be absorbed in monsoon and several other temporary arrangements and permanent appointments would be offered to 178 men. Assuming that every one of the 372 men accepted temporary appointments, 301 men only would be surplus to requirements and must necessarily be discharged.

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT.

Mr. Khedgiker replying said that complaints were received in the office of the Union to the effect that workmen have not been permitted to retire voluntarily. He thought that if Matunga, Parel and Jhansi workshop men were permitted to retire, the discharges of 301 men said to be surplus would be avoided. He therefore suggested that:

1. Voluntary retirement should be encouraged and the resignations rendered by the Matunga, Parel and Jhansi workshop men be accepted and the vacancies so caused be filled in by the alleged surplus men of the Engineering department;

2. It should be declared that previous services of the re-employed strikers would be reckoned for the purposes of retiring gratuity if they offered for voluntary retirement. In this connection, the attention of the Agent was drawn to clause 19 IV of the Railway Board's letter No. 269-L of 24-12-1930;

EXTRA VACANCIES.

3. Extra vacancies caused owing to introduction of 8 hours shifts to Commercial porters at V. T. and Poona and other stations should be filled in by such of the gangmen and other alleged surplus staff who were, prior to strike, employed as porters, pointsmen etc.;

4. Those of the alleged surplus men who would be offered temporary appointments on the same or reduced pay, should be given option to retire voluntarily and given all the privileges under the rule; and,

5. Vacancies caused in the Engineering Department by normal wastage should not be filled up.

After heated debate and keen discussions, the Agent accepted suggestions No. 1, 4, and 5 and agreed to give suggestions No. 2 and 3 his most careful consideration. He reassured the Union representatives that there would be no further retrenchment in other departments of the Railway.

The meeting then terminated.

CARGO BARGE WORKER ON STRIKE

Demands Formulated

The Secretary, Bombay Dock Workers' Union writes:—

The Cargo barge workers working in the Bombay Docks have gone on strike since Wednesday. They are about 250 in number and are the monthly paid employees of the Mackinnon Mackenzie. The immediate cause of the strike is the notice of discharge served on one of the workers Shabaji Fakir. Workers resented this discharge of Shabaji Fakir. They approached the company on Wednesday evening with a request not to dispense with the services of one of their comrades. But the company did not pay any attention to them. Shabaji Fakir was given his pay and was asked to go away.

On Thursday morning at 11 a.m. when they were asked as usual to begin their work they refused. The Officers of the company thereupon immediately discharged them and said the company would engage new men.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

Immediately after stopping the work the strikers went to the Union Office. The Dock Workers' Union has now taken up the strike. A meeting of the strikers was held in the evening, a strike committee was formed and the demands of the strikers were formulated.

The following are the chief demands of the workers:—

1. Shabaji Fakir to be reinstated.

2. Mr. Nazareth and Kashiram Sarang should be dismissed.

3. Workers will do only their legitimate work pertaining to the barges, i.e. workers should not be asked to take goods from the B. P. T. godowns to the barge and vice versa. They should not be asked to do any private work of the officers.

4. The old practise of allowing the Tandels to grant leave to the Khalasis should be registered.

On Friday those workers who live in the barges were asked to quit. On their refusal they were turned out. The Union has made arrangements for housing them.

"USE YOUR RIFLES PROMPTLY"

Generial Rundstedts' Orders To Police

BIG STICK RULES PRUSSIA

BERLIN, July 21.

Von Papen's big stick policy has been entirely successful in Prussia, and there is no reason to doubt that it will continue to be so.

The verdict of the Supreme Court of Leipzig will not be delivered for weeks when probably, it will favour the Reich.

Opposition is powerless and the trade union leaders have instructed the masses to confine themselves to winning the election on July 31.

Von Papen is not anxious about this, as he is sure that no party will get an absolute majority.

CITY QUIET.

Under the stern rule of General Rundsted, the city was perfectly quiet to-day. Excitement is subsiding and Government are apparently satisfied that they control the situation.

They are methodically pursuing the policy of replacing Socialist officials by those with "Nationalist" inclinations and are drastically suppressing communist activities.

General Rundstedt has instructed the police to use rifles promptly and energetically if necessary.

The deposed Prussian Ministers have bowed to their fate under protest

FRENCH FEARS

PARIS, July 21.

The Prussian coup is regarded here as a new concession to Herr Hitler and has provoked a definite note of uneasiness.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED

BERLIN, July 22.

Th military officer commanding has issued an order prohibiting anyone from inciting to participation in a general strike. The newspaper, "Achtuhra Bendblatt" has been suspended for four days for publishing a caricature of von Papen drinking wine and issuing emergency orders.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN BOLIVIA

LAPAZ, July 21.

In the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute following yesterday's demonstration at La Paz, capital of Bolivia and subsequent developments, Government has declared martial law all over the country. Crowds are parading the streets, demanding war against Paraguay. —Reuter.

MR. P. D. BAJPAYE'S ACTIVITIES

Mr. Jerajani Explains

Mr. V. V. Jerajani, Manager of the Khadi Bhandar (Bombay) of the All-India Spinners' Association, has issued the following statement:—

"For some time past Pandit Dayashankar Bajpaye is carrying on various activities, such as Religious Education, Hindus Sangathan, Spinning and Weaving, etc. He has mentioned the name of the All-India Spinners' Association Sales Depot, Khadi Bhandar, Bombay, on his receipt books, which gives an impression that his activities are being conducted under the patronage and auspices of the Khadi Bhandar. Let me make it clear that it is not so. The note which was given to him on 8/9/30 was only personal, wishing him success in his Khaddar activities."

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each of two years for (1) Advertising Consultants and (2) Incorporated Sales Managers (M.I.S.M.A.) are also added to the present College Programme as a result of PRINCIPAL DAVAR'S VISIT TO EUROPE (March-June) this year.
GREGG SHORTHAND:—Enrolment proceeding for the easiest and most successful system which guarantees a speed of 100 words in four months including theory. A new innovation by Principal Davar.
OTHER COURSES:—General Commerce D.COM. (I.M.C.); Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); and Auditing (G.D.A.).
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DISARMAMENT AGREEMENT

BUREAU TO CONTINUE WORK

LONDON, July 21.

The careful and methodical manner in which the problem of disarmament is being approached by the Conference in Geneva has created a good impression in London and opinion is general that the Conference is likely to yield more tangible result than anticipated. An important stage in its work was marked yesterday when the draft resolution drawn up by Sir J. Simon and agreed to by Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy was submitted by Dr. Benes to the General Committee.

The resolution gives a warm welcome to the Hoover proposals and adopts the guiding principles that the reduction of world armaments should be effected by a general convention alike on land, sea and air and that the primary objective must be to reduce the means of attack and disarmament must be both qualitative and quantitative.

CHEMICAL WARFARE.

The agreement recommends absolute prohibition of chemical, bacteriological and incendiary warfare. Air attacks against civilian population are prohibited and the contracting parties agree between themselves to the abolition of all aerial bombardment, subject to agreement upon the measures to make this rule effective. These measures will include the restriction of military aircraft and submission of civil aircraft to regulation and full publicity. Certain types of civil aircraft are to be subject to international regulation. The calibre of land artillery and the size of tanks are limited. A Permanent Disarmament Commission is to be set up to enable the convention to be effectively applied.

FUTURE WORK.

The resolution provides for a Bureau to continue the work of the Conference and draft proposals for the strict limitation and real reduction of effectives and the limitation of national defence expenditure.

As regards naval armaments the powers signatory to the Washington and London treaties are invited to confer with a view to further reductions and other powers are to contribute their views.

The procedure proposed for the future work of the conference is that the Bureau should fix the next meeting of the General Commission to be held not later than four months after the resumption of work of the Bureau in September. Meantime Governments are to renew the armaments truce until January 13th, 1933.

The recommendations for restrictions of aerial warfare, which constitute the chief danger to civilian population in a future conflict are regarded here as particularly valuable.—B. O. W.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 22.
Ellora, Denne, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
July 23.
Ceylon, Abbinnis, Hamburg.
C/o Manchester, Finnister, Karachi.
Mooltan, Morton, London.

LOADING.
Bombay, July 22.
Steamer Lycn for New York.
Steamer Chakrata for Colombo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Mooltan:—The P & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Mooltan will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ellora:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ellora arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Manchester:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Manchester will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ceylon:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Ceylon will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

Cricket In Bombay

The undermentioned members are selected to represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in their matches against the following clubs:—

Saturday (23rd instant).

'A' Team against Wilson College Gymkhana at 2-30 p.m.

Mr. I. P. Jai (Capt.); Mr. C. N. Mehta; Mr. S. R. Desai; Mr. V. M. Merchant; Mr. D. S. Talpade; Mr. K. R. Poudwal; Mr. P. J. Chury; Mr. S. S. Bhonsale; Mr. L. V. Apte; Mr. P. C. Dholakia; Mr. I. P. Jai; Mr. D. K. Naik (Umpire).

'B' Team against Khar Gymkhana at 2-30 p.m.

Dr. R. S. Nayak (Capt.); Mr. S. Baburao; Mr. C. V. Bhandarkar; Mr. B. K. Shah; Mr. G. V. Bhatt; Dr. W. S. Kothare; Mr. J. P. Kapadia; Mr. A. M. Pakwasha; Mr. A. N. Gokhale; Mr. R. G. Potkar; Mr. M. N. Desai.

Sunday (24th inst).

'A' Team against Prabhu Jolly Cricketers at 11-30 a.m.

Mr. I. P. Jai (Capt.); Mr. S. S. Donere; Mr. D. S. Talpade; Mr. G. B. Gawankar; Mr. V. V. Dabholkar; Mr. R. R. Wadkar; Mr. K. R. Poudwal; Mr. S. Baburao; Mr. P. B. Tambulkar; Mr. S. S. Bhonsle; Mr. P. C. Dholakia; Mr. D. K. Naik (Umpire).

'B' Team against Aga Khan Cricket Club at 11-30 a.m.

Mr. G. H. Bhatt (Capt.); Mr. L. V. Apte; Mr. C. V. Bhandarkar; Mr. H. M. Shah; Mr. I. P. Jai; Mr. H. G. Kapadia; Mr. R. G. Penker; Mr. C. P. Shah; Mr. A. M. Pakwasha; Mr. J. H. Shiodasani; Mr. M. N. Desai.

PROGRESS OF A CONTROVERSY

Calcutta Corporation And Bengal Government

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Regarding the present controversy between the Government of Bengal and Calcutta Corporation, it is understood that in all three letters were forwarded from the Local Self-Government Department of the Government to the Corporation on July 1.

The first of them calls upon the Corporation to furnish full information on the working of the primary education department within four weeks of the receipt of the Government's letter. Points on which information was sought include instances, if any, of teachers and students participating in the civil disobedience movement or political demonstrations and details of disciplinary action, if any, taken by the Corporation.

Government express the hope that their requisition will be fully and satisfactorily complied with within the specified time so as to obviate the necessity of appointing an officer or officers to investigate into the Corporation affairs.

In the second letter the Government inform the Corporation that they consider the examination of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923 now necessary in view of possible amendments.

Other matters to which attention has been drawn are: the total amount of outstanding bills which were reported last year to be nearly Rs. 11,000,000, adjournment meetings "on flimsy grounds" and the necessity of prescribing the functions of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

The third letter deals with the proposed alterations in the pumping plant scheme of Ballygunge and Palmers Bridge and other matters relating to electricity. The Corporation will hold a special meeting on Monday to consider the letters.—A. P.

Posts And Telegraphs

Competitive Examination

SIMLA, July 21.

A competitive examination for admission to the Superior Telegraph and wireless engineering branches of the Posts and Telegraphs will be held in Delhi beginning on December 5 under the rules and regulations published in the Gazette of India of July 16.—

BRITISH MARKETS

LONDON, July 21.

With the settlement of the heavy fortnightly account concluding satisfactorily, the Stock Exchange closed firm, but business during the day remained small. Germans bonds showed some recovery. In the Sugar Market good business was done and refiners raised prices by three pence. Cereals ruled quietly steady.

On the metal exchange copper prices touched a new loan record but the turnover was larger. Tin was somewhat dull.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS HOUSE "RAIDED"

Several Arrests

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

An attempt was made to-day by Congressmen to raid and regain possession of the Congress House, which has been in the possession of the police since January last. Exactly at 5 p.m. 46 volunteers, some of them armed with chisels and hammers, rushed towards the Congress House shouting slogans. The police who were present in large numbers, under Police Superintendent Nadirshah, stopped and arrested them all. Simultaneously a batch of seventeen women started from Manekchow to raid Congress House, but they too were stopped and arrested by the police. Subsequently a batch of ten volunteers arrived near Congress House in a procession but they also were arrested. The police arrested this morning and last night at the Railway Station volunteers who had arrived here to take part in the raid.—A.P.

LOKAMANYA TILAK ANNIVERSARY

Celebration In Belgaum

BELGAUM, July 19.
(By Mail)

The Twelfth Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary was celebrated here with eclat. A public meeting was held in Maruti Temple presided over by Mr. D. V. Belvi, pleader and ex-M.L.A.

Several speakers addressed the meeting dealing with the life and the many sided activities of the departed leader.—A. P.

PROCESSIONISTS SENTENCED

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Two Calcutta women leaders an two postgraduate students, who were arrested while leading a procession along College Street following a "Students Conference" were sentenced to carious terms ranging from four to six months' rigorous imprisonment. A. P.

PICKETING CONTINUES IN LUCKNOW

Volunteers Arrested After "Raid"

LUCKNOW, July 22.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops and arrests in connection therewith still continue. The centre of the Congress activity being the shop of Harisingh Balchand.

Volunteers raided the house of Vishanbhar Tripathi, a Congress leader. It was under police occupation. They broke open the lock, hoisted a national flag and opened the office. An hour later the police arrived and effected seven arrests and reoccupied the building.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. J. M. Talati, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Barsi, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur.

Mr. T. B. Shanbhog Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Barsi vice Mr. J. M. Talati.

District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District, being a Magistrate of the First Class, to be an Additional District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District and to have all the powers of a District Magistrate.

Mr. Dharamrai, Tirathdas, is confirmed as Second Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind from 12th June 1932.

Mr. J. R. Harris, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, is granted from the 19th October 1932 leave.

Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. A. R. Khan, I.C.S.

Mr. R. M. Kalapesi is appointed Veterinary Inspector for the Town and Island of Bombay, from 22nd June, 1932.

Mr. V. M. Chavan, Graduate Assistant, to act as Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, vice Mr. V. S. S. Kumar.

Dr. H. P. DeSouza, has been attached to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, from 4th July 1932.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN KONKAN

Four Inches At Mahableshwar And Konkan

POONA, July 22.

Rainfall will increase on the west coast of the Peninsula in Gujerat; Central India; East Rajputana; Northeast India and Burma and extend in the United Provinces. The monsoon will continue strong in the Central Provinces and North Deccan. Scattered thundershowers will recur in Northwest India.

Locally heavy rain will continue in Central Provinces and extend in Central Provinces and z tend in Central India, South Rajputana, East Gujerat and Konkan during he next forty-eight hours.

The depression in the nothwest angle of the Bay crossed the coast yesterday and its centre lies this morning near Pendra. The monsoon has been strong in the Central Provinces and North Deccan and active in Gujerat, East Rajputana Central India and East United Provinces and Northeast India excepting Bihar. Scattered thundershowers have again occurred in the Punjab, Kumaon Hills and Kashmir. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur; East Central India; Central Provinces; East Rajputana; Bombay; Deccan; North Hyderabad; Malabar and local in Upper Burma; Assam; United Provinces; West Central India; East and North Punjab; Kashmir; Gujarat; Konkan; South Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in southwest Punjab; Northwest Frontier Province; Sind; southeast Madras; Deccan; North Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall.—Diamond Island two; Gwa; Kyaukpyu; Toungoo one and a half; Rangoon one; Lashio; Myitkyina half; Dibrugarh two; Balasore; Sandheads one and a half; Chittagong; Narayanganj; Bogra; Chaibasa one; Sirsagar; Chandball; Sambalpur Ranchi half; Suagor; Raipur five; Pachmarhi three; Nowgong; Jubbulpore; Seoni Pendra; Kanker two; Benares; Nagpur one and a half; Amraoti; Hoshangabad; Chanda one, Gorakhpur; Lucknow; Ankola three-quarters; Bhopal half; Rajkot three; Multan; Jhalrapatan two; Ambala three-quarters; Srinagar; Gulmarg; Dhaampur; Simla; Chhor; Papachinar half; Sonamarg Bahawalpur; Dalhousie; Jaipur; Kotah quarter; Mahabaleshwar; Matheran four; Khandala; Nizamabad; Mercara two; Ratnagiri; Belgaum one and a half; Bombay Aurangabad Mangalore three-quarters; Maiegaon; Calicut half; Vellore; Cuddapah; Coconada quarter.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 22.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 22/7/32 Colaba Point 0.71" Fort 0.80" J. J. Hospital 1.02"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 34.50" Fort 41.62" J. J. Hospital 40.50"

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 34.51" Fort 37.93" J. J. Hospital 34.80"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 40.58" Fort 47.20" J. J. Hospital 43.49"

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22/7/1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs.—.03 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Minimum tempetrature during 24 hours 75.5 degrees (0.6 below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind 8 a.m. W.

Velocity at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

PORT OKHA

The Port Officer, Okha Port, writes under date July 21:—

The s.s. "Arabia" (Line Lloyd Triestino, Agents Messrs. Pestonji Bhikajee) arrived Port Okha on the 19th instant with 500 tons of sugar and left on the 20th for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.—A.P.

A Swedeshi Directory

A Madras Correspondent writes: "The Buy Indian League, Madras, has prepared a comprehensive Swadeshi Directory, copies of which are available (for 8 annas plus postage extra) either from the League's Office here, or from leading booksellers throughout the country.

BOMBAY AVIATOR ACQUITTED

Low Flying Charge Fails

BOMBAY, Friday.

An interesting case under the Indian Aircraft Rules, which is the first of its kind in Bombay, came up for hearing this afternoon before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Mr. R. P. Dhargalkar, a "B" License Pilot, was summoned to the Court to answer a charge of flying lower than the prescribed limits.

The hearing of the case was rendered highly interesting by explanations of technical aircraft expressions, such as: looping, skimming, slow-driving, nose dive, etc., etc.

PANICKY PASSENGERS.

The case against Mr. Dhargalkar, according to the prosecution, was that an aeroplane piloted by him flew over the R.M.S. Mangolia, berthed near Ballard Pier. It circled the vessel several times just skimming the masts and also indulged in acrobatics, that is by looking the loop. He is alleged to have flown at a low altitude, over the steamer and the adjoining buildings in a dangerous manner. He was, therefore, charged with contravening Rule 10, Clause 1 and 2 of the Indian Aircraft Rules of 1920.

Mr. Eastly, of Little & Co., appeared for Mr. Dhargalkar.

Mr. Henry W. Cooper, Inspector of the Yellow Gate Police Station, who was on duty at the docks on May 28, in evidence, stated that he saw two aeroplanes flying along. He was of the opinion that the 'planes were flying very low, which created a panic among the passengers.

On hearing the deafening noise of the engine, he came out to the wharf, when he saw two aeroplanes flying at a low altitude. He took down the number of the 'plane and corresponded with the secretary of the Flying Club, from whom he got the name of the two pilots, one of whom was Mr. Dhargalkar. He then lodged a complaint in court, and a summons were issued.

ACROBATICS

Questioned by Mr. Eastly witness admitted that he was not an expert, and could not say which plane skimmed and indulged in acrobatics. The planes according to him were about 200 ft. high, which he thought was dangerous to the public safety. He could not explain how it was dangerous to the public.

Mr. Eastly remarked that it was absurd on the part of the witness to launch a prosecution against a "B" pilot, without knowing anything about speed, altitude and other thing. It was necessary that strict proof of such an offence should be forthcoming. Making of general statements without knowing what they meant was not enough.

SUFFICIENT HEIGHT

Mr. Dhargalkar pleaded not guilty and stated that the height of his plane was over 100 ft. at the time referred to. He had sufficient height and speed for safe landing.

The Magistrate held that there was no evidence to prove the charge and therefore acquitted Mr. Dhargalkar.

Mr. Dhargalkar, it may be mentioned, piloted the plane, in which the Governor of Bombay flew to Bombay from Poona during the riots.

BENGAL GOVERNOR AT DACCA

DACCA, July 21.

The Governor of Bengal and his staff arrived here this afternoon and were received by the divisional commissioner and other officials. His Excellency drove in state to Government House, where the arrival was public. After the inspection of a guard of honour, local officials and non-officials were presented to his Excellency. The Governor later received and replied to addresses of welcome presented by the district board, the municipality, the peoples Association and the District Muslim Federation of Decca.

GOVERNOR OF ASSAM

SHILLONG, July 21.

The Governor of Assam and staff left Shillong on a monsoon tour this morning. They arrived at Gauhati in the afternoon. The party then left for Goalpara, accompanied by the divisional commissioner of Assam Valley.

RUSSIAN OILS

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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Brisk Speculative Buying

MILL SHARES STRONG

Bombay, July 22.

There was brisk speculative buying to-day in Mill share which in conjunction with short covering resulted in a further rise. There a large turnover of business and the undertone was strong. Most of the buying was of a speculative character influenced by expectations of higher duty on imports of Japanese cloth. In the miscellaneous section there was a limited business and the tone on the whole was quiet.

Bombay Dyeing opened at 651 1/4, touched 656 1/4, reacted to 653 3/4 and closed at 657 1/2. Fazuls started at 251/4, touched 256 1/4, declined to 252 1/2 and closed at 253 3/4 Centuries touched 197 1/2 and closed at 193 3/4 Pearls were done upto 140 and closed at 136 1/4. Nagpores were done as high as 240 and closed at 235/. Bombay Burmas were unchanged at 315/. Tata Steel ordys. were easy at 20/2 2nd Prefs weakened to 30/. India Banks were on offer at 88/8/-CD. and New Indias were done at 17/13/.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 22.

Bombay Dyeing 650; 56; 52; 58; 57.
Century 195; 92; 93.
Colaba 60.
Crescent 36-14.
Fazul 253; 54; 51; 53.
Indore 331; 33; 32.
Madhowji N. 8.
Nagpur 238; 40; 30; 35.
New Great 138; 36.
Pearl 138; 36.
Simplex 20.
Swadeshi 196; 98; 92; 96.
Burma 314; 16; 13; 15.
Hydro 123-2; 123-7.
Tram 109-1; 109-6.
Deff. 240.
Ord. 20-6; 19-14; 12; 20; 20-2.
Bundi 14-2.
Indian 173.
Katni Ord. 165-10.
Alcock 115.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, July 22.

Ahmedabad Advance	265/0
Apollo Mills	0/12
Bombay Dyeing	657-8
Century	193-12
Central India	235-10
Colaba Land	60
Crescent	36-14
Dawn Mills	471/4
E. D. Sassoon	1/2-3/4
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	64/6
Edward Sassoon	20/0
Finley	70/10
Fazulbhoy	253/12
Gokak	92/8
Hindustan	1452/8
Indian Manfg.	1250-0
Indian Bleaching	129-6
Indore Balwa	332-8
Kastoorchand	5-12
Khatau	65/0
Kohinoor	100-10
Lakshmi	805-0
Manarjee	400/0
Madhavjee	0/0
Model Nagpore	50/0
Mysore	90/0
New Great	108-12
New City	40/0
Pearl	136-4
Phoenix	255-0
Premier	1/0
Sholapur	1672/8
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93/6
Sassoon Silk	45/0
Swan	55/0
Simplex	20-0
Swadeshi	196/4
Tata Mills	150
Vishnu	1282/8

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Pratej	585
Amritsar Patti Old	90/0
Central Provinces	66/4
Dhond Bharamati	74/8
Guzerat	47/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	62/0
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	54/8
Mymensing Rebate	62/0
Mymensing Ltd.	63/0
Pachora Jamner	52/8
Sara Sirajgunj	65/0
Sialkot Narowal	72/0
Sind Light	46/0
Tapti Valley	612/8
Upper Sind Light	64/0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	89/8
Bank of Baroda	70
Bombay Provincial	53/0
Central Bank	16/4
Eastern Bank	57/8
Imperial F.P.	1086/4
Imperial P.P.	261/4
Union Bank	2/1

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14/0
Kwalior Cement	58/8
India Cement	173/12
Katni Cement Ordy.	165/10
Katni Cement Def.	615/0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7/8
Punjab Cement Pref.	9/12
Samahabad Cement	195
Shivrajpur	11/4
United Cement	72/0

HYDRO & ELCCTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	121/14
Andhra Valley Ordy.	905/0
Andhra Valley Pref.	1010/0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	109/6
Bombay Tram Pref.	68/8
Broach Electric	7/2
Karachi Electric	143/12
Surat Electric	111/4
Suburban Electric	101/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	123/7
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	111/4
Tata Power Ordy.	502/8
Tata Power Pref.	1185

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashodown	115/0
Br. Burma Petrol	2/6
Bombay Burma Old	105/0
Bombay Burma New	201/4
Bombay Steamer	52/8
Bombay Telephone	52/8
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/8
Bellapur Sugar	97/8
Indian Radio Ordy.	242/8
Indian Radio Def.	235/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	17/13
Jupiter Insurance	6/8
Oriental Insurance	1890/0
Vulcan Insurance	5/2
Port Canning	558/12
Scindia Steam	7/0
Tata Construction	41/8
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.	20/2
Tata Def.	240/0
Tata 1st Pref.	122/8
Tata 2nd Pref.	138/0
Tatc. Oil	2/8

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If Christ Came He Would Not Stay Long

Lloyd George Depicts Results Of 2000 Years Of Reign Of Prince Of Peace

"Well, if He came, He would not live long" said Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Welsh Baptist church Castle-street. W. on the question "What would happen if Christ came?" after a address by a student.

"If Christ came back now after nearly 2,000 years," contnued Mr. Lloyd George, "what would He see? He would see a world still bleeding from to the wounds of the most terrible war ever waged in the history of mankind, and almost on the point of starvation as the result of the devastation.

MORE TERRIBLE WEAPONS.

"He would see them—what? Shaking hands in penitence, living along the lines of fatternity? Not at all Engaged with all their might in perfecting weapons more destructive, more terrible, more shattering than any invented or utilised in the great war. That is what He would find after two thousand years of the reign of the Prince of Peace!

"And that among Mahomedans, Buddhists, Confucianists?"

"No! Among the Christian nations of the world!

"He would see the followers of Confucius and Buddha helpless. Why? Because they followed the lessons of their teachers, who did not teach war, and they were at the mercy of the followers of Jesus of Nazareth, who went there with six-inch guns, rifles and explosives.

"If Jesus Christ came here today, so far from brotherhood. He would find the nations more irbued with a suspicion of each other, distrust, enmity, fear revenge, hatred, than almost at any time in the history of the world. You can see it in great things and in small.

THE NEW FRATERNITY.

"If Jesus' praents had to fly with Him to-day to Egypt from the wrath of Herod, they could not start on their flight without a passport from Herold himself Not only that if they arrived in Egypt they would be refused admission as alien emigrants and inpecunious. That is the new spirit of fraternity among nations after two thousand years of Christianity.

"It is time there should be another visitation of the spirit of Christ. But all has not been lost. Slavery has been abolished. That is an advance on the road to the equality of man. There are great charitable institations. There is some progress, but we have not yet reached the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood. That is a thing we have got to work out, though even in wra we have got somewhat of that spirit for 2,000 years ago the wounded were killed on the battlefield.

"I remember the first time I ever went near the war front We were taken near the front line, and a wounded Prussian was brought in. A French officer told him he would be well treated and the Prussian with pride replied that any French soldier would also be treated well in the German hospitals.

"Just then I looked round the corner and there was a cart with the red cross on it. I knew then where that new spirit had come in.

"And that spirit is coming, even in legislation."

"LAW AND ORDER" IN CHICAGO

An Illuminating Case

NEW YORK, By Mail

The condition of law and order in Chicago was illuminated in a novel and startling fashion when the case of Danny (McGeoghegan a beer runner by occupation. who was charged with having stolen 60,000 dollars from the State Bank in December, 1930—was being considered by a local Court. At the previous trial MsGeoghegan had been identified as the robber by two officials of the bank, named Lambert Bere and John Camphause. The jury, however, disagreed, and a new trial had to be arranged.

The Assistant States Attorney appeared before the judge and asked that the crarge be dismissed McGeoghegan was present watching the proceedings with confident interest. The Judge desired the Assistant States Attorney to explain why he wanted to drop the case. The Attorney explained hat he had been asked to do so by Bere and Camphause. It appeared that ever since April 29 these two officials had been compelled to live under an armed guard in a Chicago hotel, and, said the Attorney, "Their families and the bank need them."

'I don't believe,' said the Judge. 'that the States Atorney should stand here and confess he is not big enough to keep these men protected. I think Bere is big enough to take care of himself.'

'Not,' replied the Assistant States Attorney, "when he is faced with a machinegun."

At this the Judge agreed to sign an order dismissing the case. McIGeoghegan was thereupon released from custody and left the Court room with a happy smile.

"I WILL B. GOOD," HE SAID

So Fatty Arbuckle Is Married Again

Erie (Pennsylvania), (By Mail.)

Mr. Arbuckle, erstwhile "Fatty" Arbuckle, the film star, who vanished from the stage and screen after his trial for murder in 1921, has been married to Miss Addie McPhail, an actress.

She is twenty-six years old, and received her final divorce decree a few hours before she became Mrs. Arbuckle the second. The first Mrs. Arbuckle secured a divorce in 1930 and she, also, has married again.

"Fatty" Arbuckle was a comedian in the custard-pie days of the film, but after the murder of Virginia Rappe, for which he was tried. Hollywood directors decided his pictures were no longer acceptable to the public.

"Fatty" later became a director under the name of "Will B. Good." He has been good ever since.

THE OLD MAN IN THE CUPBOARD

"Come In, Kind Friend," Invitation To Spook

A man who attributed his matrimonial differences to the "spirits" was summoned by his wife at South Shields for neglecting to provide reasonable maintenance.

He said his wife went to the spiritualists' meeting afternoon and night.

An old man had lived in the house before them. On one occasion his wife got up out of bed to get a coat from behind a door of a cupboard and she said she felt someone pulling her into the cupboard.

She went to the spiritualists and she was told that it was the old man coming back because he was not satisfied with something. The old man was supposed to come in tre window.

At night, continued the husband, when he was just dozing over and the wind rattled the window, his wife would say to him: "Go on, say: 'Come in, kind friend come in, kind friend.'"

The case was dismissed, the magistrates stating that the wife had not made out any case.

ANCIENT EGYPT'S "MODERNITY"

Shorthand And Rheumatism

The ancient Egyptians used shorthand for personal and business correspondence, travelled to work from suburban homes each day, and suffered from rheumatism and toothache, while their women-folk used a cosmetic to shield their eyes from the sun.

These facts, showing links between the Egyptians and modern civilisation, are illustrated by an exhibition of the results of recent excavations at Amarna, Armant, and Abydos, which was opened at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

Mr. Stephen Sherman, who accompanied the Egyptian Exploration Society on a recent trip, suggects that the Egyptian women's use of a form of green cosmetic under the eyes as a protection against the sun was probably how the modern use of cosmetics started.

In their correspondence the Egyptians used a shortened form of hieroglyphics known as hieratic script. Hieroglyphics are an illustrated form of writing and hieratic script was used as "shorthand" when time pressed.

TOOTHACHE AND RHEUMATISM.

There are some well-preserved human specimens in the exhibition, and the fact that the bones are fused together suggests that the people were martyrs to rheumatism.

They must also have suffered from frightful toothache, Mr. H. W. Fairman, another member of the excavating party, declared. for they ate very coarse food which, apparently, wore down the surface of their teeth, exposing the nerves.

It had been confirmed that the Egyptian workman lived away from the main part of the city and travelled to his work from "the suburbs."

The poorer man had no tube, so he walked," said Mr. Fairman. "while the richer man probably travelled on a donkey."

"APE-MAN"

LIVING IN SUMATRA

Missing Link In Life?

THE HAGUE, (By Mail.)

The first photographs of the Orang Letjo have reached Holland by air mail. Some time ago a District Governor in Sumatra offered a reward to anyone who would bring him, dead or alive, a specimen of the so-called Orang Letjo, or apeman, which was supposed to live in the Rokan Mountains. Several hundred men it is said, went searching in the forest near the mountains, and one of them discovered an Orang Letjo with its baby.

The hunter wounded the mother and killed the baby. The mother escaped, running away on her hind legs. The baby was taken to the authorities, the skin was carefully removed and prepared, while the skeleton was cleaned and packed to be sent to the Batavia Zoological Museum. The following particulars are given of the skeleton—it was 42 centimetres (16½in.) high, its skin was only locally covered with hair, it had no tail, and its skull was "between that of an ape and a man." The arms do not hang to the knees as is the case with an ape.

BAN ON KILLING

People living in the Rokan Mountains area state that they have seen several of these creatures of various sizes in the higher parts of the mountains, and that they are very human in form. The case has created much interest in Holland. A letter was sent to the authorities in Sumatra asking why a price was put on the head of one of these creatures. A reply has been received stating that the District Governor had acted on his own initiative, and that in future the killing of Orang Letjo would not be allowed.

Professor Elliot Smith, Professor of Anatomy at University College, London, when shown the above report said:

In view of the fact that stories of this sort have been current since the time of Marco Polo in the thirteenth century, one is naturally sceptical as to the authenticity of the record, particularly as in 1924 even more detailed circumstantial stories were told about such a creature in Sumatra.

REMARKABLE STORY

On that occasion a confidential report was sent to the Royal Society in London, and after discussion it was decided to wait for further information before taking any action. But no further information was forthcoming until the Pacific Science Congress in 1929, when the Director of the Zoological Museum in Java told a remarkable story of the incident which had puzzled the authorities in Sumatra for many months. With a knowledge of that story one is naturally sceptical of the present report, although the fact that the information seems to have come from the Zoological Museum in Java, where the whole history of previous reports is well known, inclines one to treat it more seriously than would otherwise be the case. At the same time the story is so remarkable that one must wait until the photographs are available and further details of the whole episode are forthcoming.

There is, however, nothing inherently improbable in the possibility that some type of ape with human likennesses may have survived in the forests of Sumatra. It will be well, however to take heed of the warning of Marco Polo. When he visited Sumatra on his return journey from China to Venice he heard an almost identical story and found that it related to a small mummified ape uhich the people pretended was a human being. He said, "It should be known that whatever is told about the desilcated bodies of small human beings, which are imported from the Indies, is nothing but pure fable."

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This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolized wax at night, like cold cream and washing it off in the morning. Good mercolized wax can be obtained from any well-stocked chemist. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. As a freckle remover and general complexion beautifier this old-fashioned remedy is unequalled.

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URDU PERIODICALS

NEW JOURNAL FOR MUSLIM WOMEN

AIWAN (Gorakhpur)—The issue for June contains several readable articles and stories. The article on Zahuri's poetry is of special interest to students of Persian literature. The story entitled "Mehr Ara," though readable, does not seem to have been taken from actual life. The end of the story is rather abrupt. The writer could find out some other solution than the one given in it. It would have been more dignified if Khalid had fought his way out against the superstitions of his age instead of taking shelter in Christianity as if it is free from man-made fetters.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—In the May number Munshi Iqbal Varma "Sahar," in the course of an article entitled "The future of Religion," predicts that one day the whole world will follow one religion and hopes that India will lead the rest of the world in this matter. Sayed Imdadullah Kadri in a short article points out that the first education institution for Mussalmans was established in the reign of Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Khilji. In the poetry section poems by Mahmud Israili, Akhtar and Sharma will repay perusal.

In the June number the place of honour is assigned to Maulana Kaifi's article on the life and works of Amir Khusrau. The writer quotes couplets from Khusrau's writings and pleads that he should be considered the father of the Urdu language. Sha'ri Ansari writes a very interesting article on the Greek gods and the art of healing and in this connection gives several examples to show how the art of healing came to be associated with them. Munshi Basheshwar Prasad reviews the poetry of Munsni Lachhman Prasad Sadr of Lucknow, the well-known translator of Faizi's Gita in Urdu. A description of the opening ceremony of the Budhist Vihara at Sarnath by Advocate Shamim will be nread with interest. In the poetry section poems by Adib, Asar, Shauq and Josh are very inspiring.

HUMAYUN (Lahore)—The June issue contains several articles and poems on a variety of subjects. The article on the Chinese art is well-written. Stories headed "Lulu Ki Fateh" and "Daku" will be found refreshing. In the article, "Islam and Socialism," the writer opines that Islam is much nearer Socialism and that the former alone can build the latter on firmer foundations.

In the issue for July the stories headed "Zubaida" and "Fitna" are well-written and will repay perusal. The story of the life of Husain bin Mansur Hallaj by M. Manzur Husain will show how the great Sufi met his death simply for uttering the words "Anal Haq" (I am God). In the poetry section poems by Azad Ansari, Nashtar, Maqbul Husain and Hamid Ali Khan will be read with interest.

KHIYALISTAN (Lahore)—The June number opens with a beautiful poem by Akhtar Sherani depicting Napoleon's memorable retreat from Russia. The story entitled "Pasheman" by the editor is, both as regards the loftiness of its style and the freshness of its theme, the best ever written by him, and although it is unusually long it is not tiresome at all. "Fareb-e-Husn" by Ashiq is also a well-written story.

MAARIF (Azamgarh)—In the June number the place of honour is assigned to Maulana Abdus Salam Nadvi's series entitled "Characteristics of the Quran." This instalment covers a large space and is full of such excerpts from the Holy Book of Islam as show its grandeur and majesty of style. The entire article is worthy of a careful perusal. An other instructive article is by Qazi Ahmad Miyan Akhtar dealing with the poetry of the Arabic poets of Persia and also tracing Persian influences on Arabic literature. Other features are well maintained.

URDU (Aurangabad)—The issue for the second quarter of the year opens with a learned lecture by Pandit Brijmohan Datatarya Kaifi of Delhi delivered by him last year before the Osmania University students. The lecture is about Urdu Philology and deals with some very interesting points which are sure to be appreciated by students of the Urdu language. The translation of the 12th lecture of Garcen de Tassy's is, as usual, full of information. It was delivered on the 1st of December 1862 and deals with the Urdu newspapers of the day and the new publications issued by the various publishing-houses. Ghulam Hamdani Mushafi's masnavi entitled "Gulgar-e-Shahadat" is reproduced in toto, together with variations. It contains 263 couplets and was composed as far back as 1216 a. h. The article "Turkon Ki Islami Khidmat" is in fact the translation of a lecture delivered by Dr. J. Jomans, professor of Islamic studies at the Vienna University, at the Hyderabad University. In all three lectures were delivered which will be published in this magazine in due course. The first lecture covers 51 pages and deals with the history and the achievements of the Turks from the very beginning. There are other articles in this number which will repay perusal.

RAFIQ-E-NISWAN (Agra)—This is a new venture in Urdu journalism. The object of this monthly is to serve the interests of Muslim women. The issue for May contains a story by Mr. Abdul Hafiz which has been adapted from Tolstoy. In another article a Muslim woman pleads for teaching medicine to Muslim women and deplores the great paucity of lady doctors among Mussalmans. "Ek Yatim Larki Ki Shadi" is a readable poem. A few pages are devoted to giving the news of the world in a nutshell. We welcome this addition to the list of Urdu periodicals.

Advertising Ideas

FRENCH POSTER DESIGNER'S NOVEL SCHEME

Propaganda, in one form or another, is a business as old as man himself. It is the art of influencing public opinion. Like other arts, it was doubtless known to prehistoric cavemen; but, invested with the mechanical powers of modern civilization, it has now become dignified into a science—the science of advertising. Modern advertising is a surprisingly recent development. There must be many still alive who can remember viewing an illustrated Press advertisement as a startling innovation in the sober columns of their morning journal, while most of us can recall, on any blank wall space, the inscription, 'Bill Stickers will be Prosecuted," which furnished so eloquent a commentary on the scope and status of poster advertising. Advertising, the most people, means the 'boosting' of a particular product with the object of increasing its sales. We must, however much we dislike it, admits its force. Even if we dispute its effect on our own actions, we cannot gainsay the figures brandished by the advertising agent and the Press, show, for example, how one campaign increased the sales of fish by 37,000 tons in one year how another, in six years, sent up the weekly sales of a Swiss Roll from 10000 to 500,000; how yet another more than doubled the output of a certain brand of shoes. We must recognise, too, that advertising is no matter for the amateur. It has become a business requiring highly specialized knowledge and technique. In America there are even University Professor of Advertising, writes Gervas Huxley in the "Spectator."

But advertising does not end with the simple function of selling branded goods. The forces which can double the demand for a drink or a cigarette can be employed with equal success for less specific objects. Publicity for the services of railways, banks, shipping and insurance companies, the advertising of a centre such as Regent Street, co-operative advertising of commodities through 'Eat More' campaigns, all illustrate some of the wider ground which advertising has steadily and successfully developed in recent years. An even more general form of advertising has been carried out by the Empire Marketing Board, which has made an ambitious attempts to influence the buying habits of the nation. Instead of trying to persuade people to buy specific Empire goods, it has hammered away at advertising an idea—the idea of Empire buying in general—and has concentrated on creating a background of goodwill against which the more direct advertisers, who have Empire goods to sell, can show off their wares.

The success attained by the Board in its six years of existence—and notably in its recent "Buy British" campaign—shows that this advertising of ideas can get concrete results. In other countries the same tendency can be seen at work. By far the most interesting example is the great Russian experiment in publicity—the "putting over" of the Five Year Plan, for which the Soviet have commandeered all the channels of advertising of the nation and released down them the mightiest flood of sustained propaganda that the world, probably, has yet seen.

INTERNATIONAL USE

The most obvious fact about this new form of advertising is that we are only beginning to experiment on the fringes of its possibilities. Sir Stephen Tallents has presented a convincing case, in a recent pamphlet, for the conscious projection of English national life on to the world's screen. He would like to see a subtle and widespread campaign with the object of enhancing England's prestige overseas. This is one possible application of "idea advertising." Another, of even greater importance, lies in the field of international affairs. For if there is one idea that needs, above all others, to be injected into the veins of every country in the world, it is surely that of the necessity of peace and the need for disarmament. There has lately been formed in Paris an organisation called "l'Office de Propagande Graphique pour la Paix."

MR. CARLU'S EFFORT FOR WORLD PEACE.

The moving spirit behind this organisation, and its first President, is M. Jean Carlu, whose reputation as a poster artist extends far beyond his native France. M. Carlu was convinced like most intelligent people of the mad futility of war and armaments. He felt that those whose business it was to excite the desires and needs of mankind for commercial ends could contribute a real service to humanity if they devoted their special knowledge and gifts to the projection of peace. He was certain that the existing efforts of the various peace organisations could be made much more effective if they were backed by the full force of the best modern advertising technique. He therefore enlisted the willing help of a group of the leading advertising technicians in France, and formed his organisation. Its objects are to study the methods of projecting peace to place its services at the disposal of any organisation carrying on peace propaganda, to carry out such propaganda itself, and to support analogous organisations in other countries. Already 20,000 copies of a very effective disarmament poster designed by M. Carlu, are being displayed in France.

Having started his organisation in France, M. Carlu visited Berlin in order to urge the formation of a similar organisation in Germany. He at once found the fullest enthusiasm and support for his ideas in Germany advertising circles. A concentration of all those German technicians able and willing to help in a scheme of international peace propaganda is being effected by Professor Frenzel, the well-known editor of "Gebrauchsgraphik" who has also placed his paper at the disposal of the League. A few weeks ago M. Carlu visited London. He met there a few of the leading men in poster advertising, and he found no less enthusiasm and support amongst our English technicians than he had met with in Germany. As a result of his visit, plans have already been formed to organise their services in the cause of projecting peace in England in a similar fashion to France and Germany. Clearly their first step must be to study the technique of peace projection The art of advertising an idea is not wholly similar to ordinary commercial advertising. The simpler and more concrete the object to be advertised, the more straightforward is the advertiser's task. A branded soap, for instance, has a few peculiar virtues to be proclaimed and its name to be engraved as indelibly as possible on the potential customer's mind. Almost one thought and a few phrases—sometimes only the name itself—will suffice. The call to action is equally direct. It is simply to buy the article. For such a purpose the bludgeon is probably the most effective weapon.

MAKING A FLANK ATTACK.

But the world of idea consists of more complex material. There are so many more sides to an idea than to a cake of soap. It is difficult to condense the appeal into simple and brief terms. Arguments must be fuller. Reasons must be stated subtly or they may only rouse a spirit of antagonism or of boredom. Overstatement is dangerous. Humour may be a two-edged weapon. Too direct or too ingenuous presentation may result in pathos. The call to action, which is essential in all advertising, is usually less clear. Probably the flank attack is more effective than the frontal: taking one by one the diverse facets of the theme, and presenting it in many different ways until its hold is established rather than attempting to force it whole down the public's throat. The choice of media for the message is important. They must allow for the presentation of the case by argument and reason. The message will probably be overshadowed if it has to compete side by side with the shouting of the "slogans" of commercial advertisements. Continuity and flexibility are also essential. Above all, the importance of prestige must be remembered. The manner of presentation must command the respect both of those who are likely to accept the message and even more of those who will be difficult to convince. Vulgarity, however striking, must be avoided. The highest standards of quality and distinction must be set. Cheapness cannot be afforded. Only the best artists and craftsmen are good enough. The methods must never be old-fashioned or out of date. It must be realized how greatly such details as the choice of typesetting or paper or the quality of the printing will subconsciously influence the minds of the public.

And the projection of peace presents peculiar difficulties. It is of no use merely to proclaim the horrors of war. Advertising what guns and bombs can do to you and yours may well arouse the desire for counter-armaments. Good advertisements should be positive and not negative. The idea of peace must be projected as something active and desirable in itself. The conception must be removed that peace is necessarily passive, to be exemplified by gravid cows chewing the cud in a pastoral landscape. Peace must be given action, glamour and romance. It must have the fire and the urge of war. It must be shown as something that youth as well as age will desire. Such essays as have hitherto been made in the projection of peace have not frankly been impressive. It will be of interest to see how far the technicans who thanks to M. Carlu's lead, are now to take a hand in the work, will be able to succeed. They will, at least, have behind them the good wishes of a distracted world.

keep fit — keep slim — keep active

on this crisp crunchy energy food

"The great secret" doctors say "of keeping fit, slim and active out East is sufficient roughage in one's food." Now there's a delicious way of providing Nature's need for roughage—crisp, crunchy VITA-WEAT—the 100% Whole Wheat Crisp Bread.

The crisp, tasty Vita-Weat wafers are delicious with cheese, butter and marmalade. Used instead of bread, Vita-Weat quickly tones up the system, makes you fit and keeps you slim, gives you the 'roughage' and the vitamins that ordinary food out East often lacks.

Try it for a week or so. All good stores now stock it.

Vita-Weat

The 100% whole wheat Crisp Bread

Manufactured exclusively by PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD. LONDON.

Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO. LTD., Bombay & Calcutta,

T. MOTANDAS & CO., opp. Boulton Market, Karachi. PARRY & Co., Madras. HARPERINK SMITH & Co., Ltd., Merchant Street, Bombay. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box. 47, Colombo.

Powerful—longlife remarkable value!

The New

BRIGHT STAR FLASHLIGHTS

(MADE IN U.S.A.)

&

BATTERIES

BROUGH & Co., Ld.

24, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

Bombay Stockist:

T. G. SHAH'S ELECTRIC STORES, Golpitha, Bombay 4.

Karachi Agents: M. G. SHAHANI & Co., Camp Karachi.

TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS

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FORT-BOMBAY

FINEST TOILET SOAPS

JAYANTI .. SANDAL

REVA . CHARMOS

Prepared with great care to satisfy all tastes.

B. C. P. W. Soaps are suitable for the tenderest skin.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD., CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Bombay 2.

SIDDHA KALPA MAKARADHWAJA

REGISTERED

AN IDEAL TONIC FOOD & THE BEST PANACEA FOR ALL DISEASES

Backed by 20 Years Reputation.

ONE PHIAL OF 60 PILLS—PRICE Rs.10

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY LTD.

MADRAS

POST BOX No 151 TEL:—"KALPAM"

Bombay Agent:—WILFRED ELIEZER, Fodker Building Hathi Baug, 53, Love Lane, Mazagon, BOMBAY

LONDON UNIVERSITY PLANS GREAT EXTENSION

STUPENDOUS ENTERPRISE FOR HOUSING HITHERTO SCATTERED BUILDINGS

"J. B." contributes an interesting article on the growth and the plans of extension proposed by the London University. The following article taken from the "Manchester Guardian" gives an idea of the stupendous enterprise undertaken by the University.

The university of the world's greatest city is less than a hundred years old, and the stranger in London rarely discovers it, scattered as it is in buildings in many districts. It began modestly in Somerset House, then had its headquarters at Burlington Gardens, then the Imperial Institute. University College in Gower Street and King's College in the Strand are parts of the University that would elsewhere each be entitled to rank as a complete university, and the London School of Economics is world famous. There are four women's colleges, and in all thirty-six schools of one kind or another. Last year 11,452 pupils were enrolled, and the number of external students is not less. The University buildings are now badly overcrowded, and its extensions have largely been improvised and acquired under conditions that did not make for real economy and dignity. For its Great Hall the University has only a large wooden shed erected as a "temporary" building forty years ago, and on ceremonial occasions it has to obtain accommodation elsewhere. London University indeed is still living in pioneer conditions in a city which is the political, financial, and social capital of the Empire.

DIGNIFIED HOME.

The University is now addressing itself to the great task of providing itself with a worthy and dignified home of its own, conveniently and centrally placed, which will be the focus of its manifold activities and a visible sign and symbol of the pursuit of learning and the things of the things of the mind and the spirit in a vast city. It acquired a site in Bloomsbury comprising, with open spaces, about ten and a half acres, largely through the generous aid of the Rockefeller Foundation. Here accommodation will be provided for the administrative work of the University and for many bodies that meet daily.

The Goldsmiths' Company are splendidly assisting in the provision of a great library building, worthy of the treasures it will hold. Incorported in the whole design will be brought together University institutions, including the Institute of Historical Research, the Courtauld Institute of Art, the School of Oriental Studies and the School of Slavonic Studies, the London Day Training College (renamed the Institute of Education), and Birkbeck College. A great hall worthy of London University will be erected, and the Students' Union, the Officers' Training Corps headquarters, and many other units of the University's activities will also be given room.

The University Court after long consideration chose Mr. Charles Holden, F R I B A, the designer of Underground House and many other well-known London buildings, to be their architect, and Mr. Holden has now completed his design for the general outlay of the site and incorporated his ideas in a model of which we now publish photographs. The design has been generally approved both by the Court and by the Senate, but it should be noted that it does not purport to be a complete plan of elevation and that many matters, including lighting and ventilation, remain for consideration at a future stage.

ARCHITECT'S EXPLANATION. HOME OF ITS OWN.

Mr. Holden has explained his ideas in the following note:—

The main group of buildings is placed centrally on the site, the open spaces being more or less evenly distributed along the two main frontages to the east and west. This arrangement has the practical advantage of greatly reducing traffic noises and vibrations and provides generous parking accommodation for cars adjacent to each department of the University. On the east side an open space would be planned as a private garden with a covered walk along the Woburn Square frontage.

From an architectural point of view this type of plan offers great possibilities for an impressive composition of the masses into one great whole and one that would yet be impressive while still incomplete.

A tower so placed as to be seen from many points near and far would dominate the group. The base of the tower would serve as the main entrance to the buildings—i.e., the administrative building to the south and the library and scholastic sections to the north. These entrances would be approached from Malet Street on the west and from Russell Square in the east on the line of the present Keppel Street and store Street, and would be clearly visible from both directions. From each of the main arteries leading from north to south—Tottenham Court Road, Gower Street, Malet Street, Southampton Row, and Russell Square—the tower and the University group would appear with quiet insistence, while the view from Tottenham Court Road and Gower Street with the tower and the main entrances as the terminal feature would be impressive. Attention is called to the view from Russell Square, where the composition of the buildings is seen to great advantage.

The design for the buildings is mainly of our own time, arising out of the natural expression of the plan. The orderly disposition if the parts and the strong horizontal character of the whole would give to the mass a classical bias which together with the rhythmical disposition of the window and door openings and other essential features may be relied upon to present a neighbourly front to the British Museum and to the surrounding buildings, without the necessity of introducing a columnar treatment.

THIRTY YEARS' WORK.

The completion of the whole scheme will necessarily be a task of years, possibly thirty years, and the total sum required will be large. The cost of the site has been met mostly from private benefaction. The London County Council has made a generous grant towards the general building and has undertaken to defray the cost of building and equipping the Institute of Education, and has agreed to contribute towards the new building for Birkbeck College. Sir Samuel Courtauld has given the funds for the erection and equipment of the Courtauld Institute, and the Company of Goldsmiths have made a munificent contribution towards the library. The Czecho-Slovakian Government has generously promised a sum for the building and equipment of the School of Slavonic Studies. Thus, despite these difficut times, the friends of the University, convinced by its needs, have come nobly to its help, and when its centenary year arrives, in four years' time, there is every hope that a considerable part of the buildings will be in being.

To get any conception from the little model of what a building on so vast a scale will look like, and to let one's imagination play upon its acres of Portland stone with the soaring tower and the seven great wings that stand out as promontories on either side, is a difficult task for the layman. The spine of the building from the central tower to the end turret will be about a quarter of a mile in length, the tower will be 225 feet high, the wings 80 feet high, and the attic of the centre building higher still. The tower at its base will be about 125 feet long on its wider sides. The head block of buildings which faces the British Museum will house the administrative offices and the Courtauld Institute, and the tower will be used for the storage of books and therefore need not be broken up by window spaces. The main entrance will be in the courtyard behind the administrative block, but there will be another entrance facing the British Museum, and a large piece of statuary in a curved niche will be an important feature at that point. The effect of the great, straight-backed main building, with its seven smaller units running into it, should be original and monumental. It has suggested to one authority the lioness of learning with its young suckling on its flank. At the end of the building on the east side will be a large edifice which will give a termination to the seven ridges of the side buildings. An outer wall will connect the ends of the side buildings, enclosing the whole and making a sort of cloister to the courts. The model suggests that there will be a beautiful view along the whole length of this cloister to the door of the distant building. Little or no steel will be used in the structure. It will be a real stone building carrying its own weight. The architect's view is that no one knows how long a steel stone-cased structure will last, and this University is expected to last at least 500 years. Whatever changes come in the future, there are many things such as lifts, stairs, and lavatories, that will always be needed. The architect has designed his interiors so that the existing divisions and arrangements can easily be changed. Unlike the older universities, the appearance of this one will be urban, the university of a great city, not a great university in a small city. Part of the architect's problem was that he had to preserve in some form or other an equal amount of open space as formerly existed in this area in the streets and grass squares, and his planning makes the street outside the building on the west 90 feet wide and on the east 50 feet wide.

"HOLDENESQUE"

The style of the building can only be described as Holdenesque. It has simplicity and breadth in the large, mastering grasp of the problem as a whole and unfailing refinement in detail. It is of our time, of what one might call the Economic-Classic order, with the uplifting sense behind it that is in all his work of the creative operation of building. There are no frills or "quotations" in this clean and concentrated design. The architect seems to have sought for all that can be got from his rare opportunity of a building on so grand a scale for so high and single a purpose. Not since Wren's time has a London architect had so tremendous an opportunity. There is evidence, one believes, in the model to show that Mr. Holden has risen to the full stature of it and will give to London one of the greatest modern buildings of the world.

Health Of Bombay

During the week ended on the 16th instant, the total mortality 374 was 22 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 16.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 29th week of 1931 when the mortality was 491 and death rate 19.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 when the average mortality was 498 and death rate 20.3.

There were 3 deaths due to riot during the week. Out of the total deaths 100 were among infants under one year of age. During the week Smallpox caused 9 attacks (including 1 imported from Kumbhakhani, District Ratnagiri) and 6 deaths, and Cholera caused 1 attack and no death. Plague was absent.

Nursery School

The S. T. Cs Association met on Tuesday evening in the Maratha High School Premises at which Prof. S. V. Phadnis spoke on he 'Nursery School'. He said that the formation of character was first laid in the pre-school years from the age of 2 to 7 years, and hence there was the supreme need of the Nursery School movement to be carried on with zeal for the common good of India, and which at present was flourishing in England and America. If the Nursery school had at its basis the function of attending to the needs of the children of the poorer classes then illiterate India needed it most. Therefore, he urged the teachers assembled to start this work afresh. This done, the Secondary school and University education was bound to improve. In concludind, Mr. Phadnis remarked, "Nurses may not be teachers, but teachers ought to be nurses."

"SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT"

Why Wife Wins

It was almost the role of a Solomon in judgment that Mr. Justice Langton filled when called upon to decide as between husband and wife, the rival claimants for divorce, which carried with it a claim to the child of the marriage.

The "battle" in divorce was between Mrs. Lilian Hodge, of Britannia-street, Bedford, and William Thomas Hodge, her husband, a hairdresser, and it raged for two days.

Both asked for a divorce, both alleged adultery on the part of the other and both asked for the discretion of the court.

A Mr. Griff Jones had been cited in the husband's cross petition, and the husband was ready to admit his own adultery.

"Where do we stand?" asked the judge in perplexity. "On what principle can one have the decree in preference to the other?"

WHOSE FAULT.

A learned counsel made a remark, after which the judge observed: "Then I have to determine who broke up the married life and the person who is responsible is the party primarily at fault."

Counsel having submitted that this was "all an academic point," the case proceeded and the judge learned how the marriage, in 1924 was a happy one until the early part of 1928.

Then there were quarrels over a woman the husband associated with, and Mrs. Hodge alleged that her husband told her she could go where she liked as he had no further use for her.

She met Mr. Jones (who was cited) after she separated, but she had committed adultery before that, being guilty with a man named Cave while she was living with her husband.

Jones was now willing to marry her if she got a decree.

AN UNHAPPY EVENT.

The case, in Mr. Justice Langton's view, was rather a lamentable one; neither party came out of it with any credit.

Mr. Hodge, in 1927, was a hairdresser's assistant.

An unhappy event occurred which made it necessary for his employer to be absent for a considerable time.

The result was that the husband took over the management of the hairdresser's establishment, and was thrown into close association with Mr. Morgan Thayler's wife.

The association was one to which Mrs. Hodge took strenuous objection.

It was obvious, thought the judge, that Mr. Hodge preferred the society of Mrs. Morgan Thayler to that of his own wife, and treated his own wife with neglect, possibly with contempt.

A PASSING LOVER.

In these circumstances, Mrs. Hodge sought consolation elsewhere. She found it in a man named George Cave, but he was only a passing lover.

In 1928 there were quarrels between husband and wife, and in the end Mrs. Hodge was turned out of the father-in-law's house.

There was a separation, and the wife was to get £1 a week so long as she led a chaste life. She took the £1 a week and also associated with Mr. Jones, by whom she had a child.

Mr. Hodge himself had been living in adultery with Mrs. Morgan Thayler. It was obvious that there was little to choose between the two.

In the end the judge said that because the husband made no effort to retain his wife he could exercise discretion in her favour, seeing she was a woman who was not having the protection which she should have had from her husband.

He granted Mrs. Hodge a decree, with custody.

FROM £50 TO £250,000 Rise Of A Man Who

Worked For Himself

Here is the story of a man who turned £50 into £250,000. He is Mr. A. W. Macnamara of Birmingham, who, starting in business in a single room at a rent 7s. 6d. a week, is now managing director of a huge radio company.

In order to get £50 together with which to launch out on his own, Mr. Macnamara spent days and nights in the streets of Birmingham selling newspapers.

"Eight years ago my savings amounted to £50, and I decided to start working for myself," he said.

My first premises were a single room in Aston-road, Birmingham for which I paid 7s. 6d. per week, but even that modest overhead seemed so formidable to me then that I reduced it by sub-letting a part of the room for 4s a week.

SIXTEEN HOURS A DAY.

"I started making transformers for wireless sets. My technical equipment consisted of only a second-hand treadle sweing-macmme and an old lathe. But I was determined to succeed, and I worked sixteen hours every day.

"When I hear people say that the day of the 'small man' has passed it makes me annoyed, for I know it is not true. The whole of the assets of the £250,000 concern of which I am now managing director were built up from that original £50 by hard work.

"When I told this story to a friend one day lately, he said: 'Yes, but you had £50 to start with.'

"But he didn't ask me how I got that £50. If he had I could have told him of days and nights as a newsboy in the Birmingham streets, of meals forgone and sleep curtailed for the sake of that ideal of independence.

FIRST STEP THAT COUNTS.

"It is the first step that counts. Perhaps, the real answer to the commonly expressed view that 'small capital is no use nowadays' is that it is only useless because so many young men cannot face the self-sacrifice necessary to acquire even the smallest capital.

"The step from nothing to £50 is steeper than that from £50 to £250,000. I speak from experience and with the deepest conviction in saying so.

"Sir William Morris was a cycle repairer when he realised the commercial possibility of cheaper motor-cars and thought the Morris-Cowley into existence. The founder of Marks and Spencer built his fortune on 'penny bazaars'—he made the price of his everyday stock-in-trade a penny because that was the only coin of which he knew the English name.

"Do you wonder that I smile when I am told that the 'small man' has no longer a chance?"

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
MADAN THEATRE'S
Super Hindi Talking and Singing Age-old Drama of Pathos
LAILA--MAJNU
WITH
KAJJAN & NISSAR
Record Talkie of Distinction
BEST MUSIC & DELIGHTFUL SONGS
Time: Daily 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Saturdays, Sundays and Fridays at 3 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD).

FREE
48 pages book.
It tells how to regain youth, enjoy sound health and happiness even in the old age with the help of HIMALAYAN GEMS and their compound.
G. S. YAKUTI
the most wonderful tonic. Read it and appreciate the blessings of
REJUVENATION
Apply to:—
B. D. OHRI, Post Box 99, DELHI (India).

Have you seen our "Silk Finish" varieties
of mercerised Poplins, Coatings, Cord Cloths, Suitings, Sarees, etc., in a host of designs and colours?
Pay a visit
to our following retail shops and the moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods.
Because,
our goods equals any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.
You will also see
full range of sorts in multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed covers, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
Opp: Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.
RETAIL SHOP AT:—Bhaskar Mansion, Corner of Sandhurst Road, Azad Bhuvan, Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
AGENTS:—
The Currimbhoy Mills., The E. Pabaney Mills., The Fazulbhoy Mills., The Pearl Mills., The Crescent Mills., The Kasturchand Mills., The Bradbury Mills., The Indore Malwa United Mills., The Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Mills. Co., Ltd., The Osmanshahi Mills.,
THE CURRIMBHOY GOODS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY AND DURABILITY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

WONDERFUL TALISMANS
Honourably Liberated victorious from the Session's Court of Nadia in 1900 A. D. and Faridpur in 1910 A.D. Highly certified by numerous eminent men throughout the Continent and abroad since 1910. No reply given to enquiries without stamps for reply. Foreign Orders to be paid with special postage in full advance.
all other worthless misnomer
BEWARE OF imitation subsequently appearing since 1910 A. D. IMITATIONS
LAKSHMI HANUMAN KAVACH
The only Kavach (Talisman) of unquestionable genuineness ever bestowing Good Luck, Prosperity and boundless Joy. The wearer shortly gets immense wealth, sound health, vast learning, high fame, son, friends, success and victory everywhere. He succeeds through very slight attempt in Trade, Commerce, examination, Race, etc., miraculously like a charm. The Goddess of Wealth remains ever stationary in his house. No one remains inimical to him. Rs. 5 each. Special (in gold tube) Rs. 15-8. V. P. Extra. Literature on other Kavachas and Testimonials Free.
SAMMOHAN-KAVACH
The wearer will be able to bring any one under his control, to captivate his enemies and to appease his superiors or master though untoward or angry. Rs. 8-12 each. Special (in gold tube) Rs. 28-12. V.P. extra. Special Kavachas will be effective life-long.
N.B.—A FEW OF THE LATEST CERTIFIERS of 1931 sending money for the worship (Puja) after satisfaction are:—Dr. A.E. Dreane, B.A., Ped., D., Nuwara Elya-Ceylon, Rs. 2; A. R. Iyer, 8, Krishnanivas, Matunga, Bombay, Re. 1; L.B. Surpurker, Mamlatdar, Yellapur, N. Canara, Rs. 5; I.M. Palil, Inspector of Schools, Ganjam, Rs. 1; Yesavant B., Times Office, Bombay, Re. 1-4; Shyam Lal of Seth G.S. Oonka, Khurja Bulansahar, Rs. 2; Rai Saheb G.D. Pant, P.W.D. Lansdowne, Re. 1-4; L.P. Gomes, Shawlands, Lumegala, Ceylon, Re. 1; Peroz Shaw, B. Bharucha Building, Bombay, Rs. 7, etc.
Apply to:—R. N. SHARMA, B.C., P. O. HATKHOLA, (108), Calcutta,

AGENTS of
THE MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY
V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Rd. Tram Terminus, Girgaon, Bombay. (Bombay Presidency).
VISHWANATH VISHNU & SON, 8/48, Bunder St., Madras. (Karnataka & Mysore).
UMIASHANKAR DAVE, Swadeshi Vastu Bhunder, Nadiad, (Gujarat & Kathiawar).
Messrs. NATHAN & CO., Bhopal, (C. I. & Rajputana).

NECESSITY OF DIVORCE LAW

ORTHODOX MENTALITY MUST BE REVISED

(BY: M.D. CHOKSEY ADVOCATE)

The marriage system prevailing among the Hindus is far from satisfactory. Firstly the sphere of selection is extremely small on account of the rigidity of the caste system. Secondly the choice of the suitable parties to the marriage rests with the parents, who may have very narrow and backward notions of life. Hence it is that we see a spirit of revolt against the prevailing system of marriage among the younger generation of Hindus, both men and women. The Hindu parents claim that they have the first and the last word in deciding the marriage tie for their children without even taking their formal approval beforehand, with the result that a good many Hindu marriages prove to be unhappy and devoid of love.

One reason is that a large number of Hindu parents are still apathatic or even definitely hostile towards women's education, while they readily send their sons to colleges for higher education. The Hindu boy has his outlook widened during his college studies. They come in contact there with members of the opposite sex on account of the co-educational system happily prevailing in our Universities. But when they have to face the realities of life, it invariably happens that they are married, by their parents, to illiterate girls of their castes as a result of which a serious clash of ideas faces them and make their married life often unhappy. But once they are married, there is no escape from it, the marriage tie having been declared indissoluble by the Hindu scriptures.

UNFAIR TO WOMEN.

However if the man is dissatisfied with his wife, he can easily turn towards another woman, and the poor wife has got to tolerate this on account of her economic subservience. Not only that, but the man can legally marry a second and a third wife, but the Hindu legal code does not permit the woman to marry during the lifetime of her husband, and if she does so, she is charged for Bigamy, a very serious offence under the Indian Penal Code. It also happens that the husband even deserts his wife, for no fault of hers, not providing for her daily sustenance of life, and if she has then to go to a Court of Law, she is awarded a meagre maintenance allowance, only in the event of her proving a good moral life.

When such is the state of affairs, is not a Divorce Law necessary for the very existence of Hindu womanhood?

BARODA'S EXAMPLE.

Divorce Law figures in the legal system of all modern countries and societies. Lately even the Baroda Government has passed such a law. Even where marriage proceeds as a result of free love, as in European society, such a law is found on the Statute book, as it very often happens that the married couple may cease to love or may not otherwise pull on together for one reason or another. But we have got a very strong case here on account of the peculiar marriage system in which the actual parties to the marriage have very often no voice. It may be conceded that certain restrictions may be placed upon the parties who have to take recourse to Divorce Law, so that liberty may not degenerate into license.

RESTRICTIONS.

In England the wife has to prove adultery or cruel treatment on the part of the husband, to have a decree for divorce, and often the cost of such litigation is so heavy, that an average middle class English family prefers to lead a sort of dreary life, when the fountain of love dries up, even though facilities for divorce are provided by law. Similar restrictions are placed for obtaining divorce in many of the continental countries as well as in America.

In India, among the Mahomedans divorce can be had, firstly by mutual consent of the parties, and secondly by the husband at his will by simply pronouncing Talak. But the wife has to approach a Court of Law to have a divorce from her husband, which is granted only on the ground of impotency or Laai imprecation). Thus divorce is not a costly affair among the Mahomedans.

SOVIET LAW.

In Russia divorce can now be had for the mere asking of it, but the curious observer will note that the divorce rate is the lowest there because when man and woman is independent of each other and marriage proceeds on the basis of free love and because divorce is easy, there is little inclination to resort to it.

UNTENABLE APPREHENSIONS.

Some people fear that if divorce law is introduced, the sanctity of the marriage system might vanish and people might take recourse to divorce even on trivial grounds. But such a fear is unfounded, if we study the progress of divorce law of other countries, especially of Russia.

It may be mentioned here that the divorce system has always prevailed among the lower strata of Hindu society, but not so in the upper strata. If parties to the marriage cannot lead a happy married life, what sense is there in compelling them to live together in a miserable way? If the picture about the condition of Hindu women, described above, be true, is not there sufficient justification for enacting the proposed Divorce Law?

SHAME OF OUR ORTHODOXY

(By G. K. N.)

The failure of the replica of the Sarda Act in Mysore and some other parts of India unpleasantly reminds us of the deplorable backwardness of our country as compared with the progressive zeal of our neighbours. Islam is generally held to be a creed which preaches orthodoxy. It is supposed to be a barrier to advancement. It is stigmatised as an obstacle to human progress.

PROGRESS IN PERSIA.

But Islam has advanced the new marriage laws enacted in Persia have been described at some length not very long ago in the columns of the "Chronicle" Prof. Mahomed Habib by a personal visit to the country and examination of the laws as practised in the land has acquainted us with its encouraging features The general concurrence of the people in the new arrangements to regulate conjugal affairs is a happy surprise. Some of the items in the new code appear to be exceedingly minute and hard to be translated into actuality. But as I showed sometime ago, the Code as a whole is in operation and several convictions under it nave already been obtained by the Persian law courts. In view of the titanic force of retrogade religious fanaticism in India it is worth our while to call back to mind the leading features of the new marriage law which is being generally accepted by the Persian nation.

Strange as some of the matrimonial institutions of India are, stranger still are a few aspects of the game in Persia. I will not elaborate the point to-day. It ought to suffice to bear in mind that Persia is the only civilised country in the world which used to recognise temporary sex companionship. The Institution was claimed as Islamic by the Shia Persions. It has been repudiated by the Sunni world.

REFORM IN MARRIAGE LAWS.

In Persia to-day marriages must be reported to the local judicial courts before they are solemnised. They must not take place between those who are not physically fit to marry. If anybody violates this law, he will be imprisoned for a period of one year to three years. If anybody deceives the one whom he or she wishes to marry and without the deceit marriage would not have taken place, he or she will be imprisoned from a period of six months to two years. The bride has to be informed of the existing wives of the new groom.

If anybody deceitfully asserts that he has no other wife, he is liable to punishment. The nusband is bound to supply food, clothing and shelter to the wife. The latter can have otherwise recourse to law courts. A married woman is the owner of her own property and can dispose of it without the permission of her husband. A Muslim woman of Persia cannot marry a non-Muslim. The marriage of a Persian woman to a foreigner even when there is no legal objection can be performed only with the sanction of the Government. A foreigner marrying a Persian girl without the sanction renders himself liable to the Persian Penal Code.

Slogans of Swaraj Competition

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition.

Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only.

All that you are asked to do is to read carefully the 26 slogans shown on the Entry Form, and from this select the best TWELVE.

Judgment and skill in selecting the slogans may mean Rs. 1,200 in cash to you when the result of this contest is announced.

First Prize Rs. 1,200

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Rules And Conditions

1. **Entry Form** may be filled in by writing TWELVE crosses only in the blank space provided in the Entry Form.

2. After the close of the competition the list of the slogans will be submitted to a committee of experts who will decide the BEST TWELVE. The competitor whose twelve selections agree or most nearly agree with the decision of this committee will be awarded the first prize. The next nearest will receive the second prize and so on.

3. After you have filled in all your selections in the Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EICHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

"SLOGANS OF SWARAJ" COMPETITION,

Post Box No 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than **25TH JULY.**

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

"Slogans Of Swaraj" ENTRY FORM	Space for writing cross
1. Swaraj is love.	
2. Swaraj depends entirely on our self-reliant efforts.	
3. Swaraj from its very nature is not in the giving of anybody.	
4. To gain Swaraj we must stand for Truth as we know it at any cost.	
5. Swaraj has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness.	
6. Swadeshi means Swaraj and Swadharma.	
7. Swaraj depends not upon self-indulgence but upon self-denial.	
8. To get Swaraj is to get rid of our helplessness.	
9. Our Swaraj and its advent are solely dependent upon us.	
10. Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour.	
11. Swaraj will be an absurdity if individuals have to surrender their judgment to majority.	
12. No Suffering no Swaraj.	
13. Swaraj is freedom for everyone.	
14. Swaraj by non-violent means can never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy.	
15. Swaraj presupposes mutual toleration of views, no matter how distasteful they may be to us.	
16. To use violence for securing Swaraj may seem an easy path, but it proves thorny in the long run.	
17. Swaraj means ability to regard every inhabitant of India as our own brother or sister.	
18. None can officiate at the altar of Swaraj who did not approach it with pure hands and a pure heart.	
19. The women of India should as much share in winning Swaraj as men.	
20. An outbreak of violence would retard our progress and may even indefinitely postpone Swaraj.	
21. Swaraj is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best sacrifice.	
22. Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death.	
23. Swaraj attained by peaceful means must be peaceful Swaraj.	
24. Swaraj must be an impossible dream without an indissoluble union between the Hindus and the Muslims.	
25. Removal of Untouchability is a reform not to follow Swaraj but to precede it.	
26. The way to Swaraj lies through Swadeshi.	

COUPON—

Name

Address

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Weather Favourable And Liquidation

FARM BOARD SELLING

BOMBAY, July 22.

The New York cotton futures market was easier yeserday and prices declined on favourable weather and long liquidation. Farm Board is selling and is supplying trade requirements. Prices opened at a decline of 2 points and a further decline of 2 points was recorded. At this level scattered buying resulted in a rally of 5 points but the same was lost before the end of the session and the market closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.75c.

The New Orleans cotton future market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.65c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points. The market was inactive and featureless. Weather map was favourable and the market closed at a decline of 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 4.63d.

East Indian cotton prices declined 4 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed at a loss of 1 to 5 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a decline of 24 points to a rise of one point.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state that the market was quiet with small fluctuations, the weather conditions being favourable. Forecast for the end of season's statistical figures has been published and this has been discounted at present prices. Although American shippers report small forward commitments for new crop any volume of hedge selling may only appear on sharp upturns. Pending the Presidential Election in America the political situation is still very uncertain and conditions in Europe and India do not show any visible signs of improvement. Reports from the Far East are rather more hopeful particularly from Japan.

Messrs. Anderson Clayton and Fleming of New York State in their report dated June 16 as under:—

Broadening in the outside demand due to increase in weevil complaints because of an oversupply of rains in the Eastern Belt, price fixing for Far Eastern interests and fairly heavy concentrated buying of July a large part of which was said to be for Liverpool account, were the main factors in the upturn of one dollar and a half for the week.

Advices from our Southern offices report the crop as a whole progressing well. Weevil complaints are, however, becoming more numerous though confined chiefly to Eastern sections.

Business in the actual was slow. The Far East who have been the principal buyers recently also showed less interest.

Domestic consumption for May was officially reported at 332,489 against 453,365 the corresponding month last year.

Weevil apprehension and technical conditions were largely responsible for the week's upturn. Speculation came in moderately but the trade doesn't seem as yet to be interested on advances. Should rains continue for any appreciable time, the advance might go some further, a turn to fair weather would probably work the other way; but with the big carryover the growing crop can stand some hardships and still leave enough and to spare. This sharp curtailment in consumption in May, which we understand is continuing into June, should help the goods trade (now going slow). However, it adds just many bales to the carryover.

What we need is broadening general business, and while there is talk of improvement in some quarters, the thing still drags; meantime even though we are soon to be relieved of Congressional uncertainties, there remains that ghost of European adjustments yet to be tackled.

We consider this a time to get a good "toe hold" believing that things will come back, but not to be carried away by announcing from high sources that the corner has been definitely turned. If you feel nervous and are not already loaded, buy a little cotton; don't take on too much. These rocky roads are strewn with the bones of people who overplayed their hands.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 5.78 (2.10 p. m.); Lowest 5.73 (10.3 a. m.)

Mr. C. B. Joshi of Messrs. Anderson Clayton & Co. have sent the following cables received from New York for publication:—

"Stubborn market apsorbing persistent and perplexing selling from apparently Government source. Trade is the best buyer. Speculation limited. Sharp curtailing is steadying goods though turnover continues light. Best opinion is that recent hot dry has been unfavourable for boll weevil and favourable for growth"

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.—

Liverpool:—Cotton selling by Co-operative brokers keeping cotton easy accentuated by German situation. Would react sharply on any adverse weather.

Liverpool:—Steady. Featureless. Good weather continue.

New York:—Opened lower owing to indifferent Liverpool cables and favourable weather. Local traders, Commission Houses and New Orleans selling. Market small, dull and tone generally easier. Cotton goods market, yarn market good inquiry at last prices but small business doing.

New York:—Cotton narrow market. Small trade orders. Weather favourable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-13 a. m.:—Light to moderate rainfal lin Oklahoma and Texas.

12-32 p. m:—Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in Texas, Shreveport Dist. (Louisiana) and New Orleans dist.

8-37 p. m.:—Farmboard selling supplying trade needs.

Weekly Weather Report: The official weather report, issued on 20th instant, states that the most favourable aspects of weather in relation to cotton during the week were high temperatures, abundant sunshine and very light precipitation; all of which features were excellent in holding the weevil activity in check.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 21.

October	5.73—.04
December	5.89—.03
January, 1933	5.97—.03
March, 1933	6.10—.04
Middling Spot	5.75—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 21.

July	5.62—.03
October	5.71—.04
Middling Spot	5.65

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—
New York, July 21.

July	....
October	5.73
January	6.00

New York Noon Call,—

July	....
October	5.74
January	5.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	7.000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 21.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
July 1932	4.37	—.04
August, 1932	4.35	—.04
September, 1932	4.35	—.03
October, 1932	4.36 4.35	—.03
November, 1932	4.36	—.03
December, 1932	4.39	—.03
January, 1933	4.42 4.42	—.03
February, 1933	4.44	—.03
March, 1933	4.47 4.47	—.03
April, 1933	4.50	—.03
May, 1933	4.53	—.05
June, 1933	4.55	—.03
July, 1933	4.58	—.03
Middling Spot	4.63	—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 21.

July (Sakellaridis)	6.60
October	6.79
November	6.85
December	6.89
January, 1933	6.95
March, 1933	7.04
May, 1933	7.13
F.G.F. Spot	6.90

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 21.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	4.20
Fine	4.32
Superfine	4.44
C.P.	
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Good	5.31
Superfine	5.46
Choice	5.61
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.63
Fully Good	3.73
Fine	3.83
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.78
Fine	3.83
Superfine	3.93

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York. Liverpool:—Oct 297.

Bombay, Liverpool:—Broach J./Aug.—Liverpool July (4.37) Rs. 23-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay, Liverpool:—Broach A./May—Liverpool May 4.53 Rs. 16-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay, New York:—Broach A./May (181) New York May (6.24) Rs. 14 at 3.55-5/8 Cross Rate.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Reduction Of Wages

INDIA SHOW MORE INTEREST

(By Mail).

LIVERPOOL, July

A Liverpool Firm writes:—

Business has taken a turn for the better subsequent upon the steady rise in raw material values, coupled with the enthusiasm evinced by the War Loan Conversion scheme. Should prices continue steady, there can be no doubt that better times are ahead of us. Spinners and manufacturers still pursue a "hand-to-mouth" policy, and stocks of finished goods are not unwieldy by any means.

It would appear that soon there will have to be a reduction of wages in the manufacturing section of the industry. So many operatives are taking employment at reduced rates, that the operatives' leaders are desirous of resuming joint negotiations as to the best means of stopping the more rapid expansion of this process.

CLOTH.

India is inclined to show more interest, and during the week has bought light bleaching styles, dyed goods, prints and twills. A steady trickle of orders proceeds from Calcutta and Madras for Dhooties, though prices are poor. This is due to the very keen competition in a restricted market. There can be no doubt that there is a large volume of business to be offered at lower prices. China has hardly come up to expectations but this is quite understandable when one realises that the Chinese trader is at the moment experiencing the great difficulty in obtaining financial facilities from the native Bank. The large influex of Japanese goods is also an important factor.

West Africa has been more active, and several substantial lines of prints and bleached goods have been placed. South America has lent but poor support with buying patchy. Australia and Canada have both been good outlets, mainly for heavy drills, prints and dress goods.

YARN.

Spinners of American cotton have again experienced a poor week, and though several firms are reported to have sold fairly heavily, margins remain unsatisfactory.

Business in the Egyptian section has been rather unevently distributed, some firms reporting good sales, whilst others are only working half time. The finer counts appear neglected. Buying on behalf of the thread-making industry has again been noticed and on the export side India and China have bought more freely.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 21-7-32 1931-32 9364000; 1930-31 8380000.

Receipts Yesterday 21-7-32 1931-32 7000; 1930-31 2000.

Exports to date 21-7-32 1931-32 3323000; 1930-31 6437000.

Stock at Ports 15-7-32 1931-32 3493000; 1930-31 2839000.

Stock Interior Towns 15-7-32 1931-32 1388000; 1930-31 834000.

Stock Liverpool 15-7-32 1931-32 758000; 1930-31 983000.

Visible Supply 15-7-32 1931-32 6814000; 1930-31 5497000.

Quantity in Sight 15-7-32 1931-32 14647000; 1930-31 13115000.

Quantity out of Sight 15-7-32 1931-32 13022000; 1930-31 10776000.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 21.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton,—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton,—
Sellers £11:17:6 July/Aug.
Rapeseed Torio, Hull/Continent—
Sellers £10:17:6 July/Aug.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T. London on Berlin 15.00-1 2.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8. 83-3/8.
T.T. London on Brussels 26.65
T. T. London on Madrid 44.43
T.T. London on Milan 69.75.
T.T. London on Berne 18.29.
T.T. London on Paris 99.78.
T.T. London on Prague 120.25.
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.55-3/4.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Sensational Drama of Love and Regeneration
BARBARA STANWYCK
IN
"THE MIRACLE WOMAN"
The Romance of a Girl who betrayed her faith—But could not deceive her Love.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.
"ARE'NT WE ALL"
Featuring:
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
Adapted from Frederick Lonsdale's Scintillating Comedy of Modern Marriage.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ABOUT A WOMAN
Every Woman will Thrill to
"SARAH and SON"
Featuring:
RUTH CHATTERTON
A Life-time of devotion for her Child—But only one Hour for Love.

OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 3 and 6 P.M.
J. GRANT ANDERSON
Presents His Company
OF ALL INDIAN PLAYERS
IN
"JULIUS CÆSAR"
Shakespeare's Immortal Tragedy in 3 Acts.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 22.

B C Rate T T 1/6
B C Rate D D 1/6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 July
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Aug. 15 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Sep./Oct.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T [illegible]
Banks Selling T T [illegible]
Banks Buying T T 372
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 675
Banks Buying D D 695
AMSTERDAM:
Banks Selling D D 66 1/4
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 104
Banks buying 60 days 101.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87 1/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 65 5/8
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.55 1/2 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/6 3/4 21st inst.
London/Paris 90.95 21st inst.
London/Belgium 25.50 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 18.25 21st inst.
London/Italy 69.75 21st inst.
London/Berlin 15.00 21st inst.
London/Holland 8.85 21st inst.
London/Stockholm 19.48 21st inst.
London/New York 3.55 1/2 21st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Quiet.
Gold £5/15/7 20th inst. £5/15/5 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 16 7/8 20th inst. 17 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 16 15/16 20th inst. 17 1/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 1/4 20th inst. 27 3/16 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 27/32 p. c. 20th inst. 27/32 p.c. 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 3/16 p.c. 20th inst. 1 3/16 p.c. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 2½ per cent 6 Mos. [illegible] per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £13.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register, £11-1/4.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6-1/2.
National Bank of India £39-3/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £107-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. £99-1/8.
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent. £49.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £68-3/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £79-3/4.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £103-3/4.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. £72-1/4.
War Loan, 5 per cent. £101-1/2.
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. £100-4.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.
Cargoes.—
Sellers 25 July/Aug.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.
Cargoes.—
Sellers 25 July/Aug.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
Paid 24/3 July.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, July 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F, Calcutta.—
July/Aug. per cwt. 4/10-1/2
C & F Bombay.—
July/Aug. per cwt. 7/11
C & F Karachi.—
July/Aug. per cwt. 7/11

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 21.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt—
Sellers 12/10½ Aug.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt—
Sellers 13/1½ Sep./Dec.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 22.

There was no business reported to-day in the local forward market.

The Mahajan Cotton Market was finm on reports of excessive rains in Berar and Central Provinces. Broach A./M. is quoted at Rs. 183/-.

COTTON TENDERS.

	Bombay, July 22. To-day	Total
Broach J./A.	300	9,400
Bengal July	300	300

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

	Bombay, July 22. Sup. Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. P. Bengal			
U. P.	160 156	152	148
Khandesh	160 156	152	148
Punjab	158 154	150	146
Oomra No. 3	165 161	157	...
Oomra No. 1	176 172	168	...
Oomra No. 2	170 166	162	...
Broach No.	170 173	168	165
Punjab American	186		175
Surat			215
Rajpipla	218 214		210

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 22.

Bengal Superfine	152
Bengal Fine	147
Bengal F.G.	142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	147
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	142
Wardha-Hingt Fine	167
Nagpur Saoner Fine	167
Yeotmal Fine	162
Arvi Fine	162
Elichpur	162
Amraoti Fine	160
Khamgaon Akola Fine	160
Malkapur Fine	157
Khandesh Fine	157
Muthia F.G.	147
Jalna Sailu F.G.	157
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	159
Ujjan Shujaulpur F.G.	159
Broach F.G.	167
Punjab American	177
Punjab American mix	162
Cambodia	217
Miraj Sangli	177
Compta Good	187
Jinja	237
Busoga	252
Kampala	257

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Receipts into Bombay.—
Bombay, July 22.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Kandesh		117032
Central India		116234
Barsi and Nagar		77274
Hyderabad-Gaorani		22219
Berar		243244
Central Provinces		73634
Total Oomras		649387
Dholera		226096
N.W. Provinces		26970
Rajputana		54333
Sind-Punjab		139136
Broach	101	251673
Coompta & Dharwar	639	65798
Westerns-Northern	496	25759
Coconada		7
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		11984
Persian		2902
American	1114	276595
Egyptian and African	200	246640
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		322
Total	2550	1977035

Exports from Bombay—
1st Sept. to 15th July.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	320	135252
Japan and China	2300	702773
Coast Ports		36614
Up-country by Rail		189736
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		1956
Total	2630	1066333

LONDON METALS.

Copper Braziers £35-3/4.
Yellow Metal £31-3/4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11-3/8.
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £9-1/4.
Tin, English Ingot £128-1/2.

LINSEED.
London, July 21.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.—
Sellers £9:11:3 July/Aug
Linseed La Plata, C. I. F. Hull ton,—
Sellers £7:3:9 July.
Linseed Bombay (London)—
Sellers £10:13:9 July/Aug.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 21.

Bank Bills, 3 months 1-43/64 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 1-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

Great Attraction
Repeated For Once

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Specialities:—
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Messrs. C. Patwa & Co., BEZWADA.

Apply for samples & rates to:—
The Manager, Sales Department, LAL MILLS, AHMEDABAD.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 22.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	68-11
4 per cent 1931/36 Conv.	95-0
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan	94-0
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	78-0
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds	99-4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	87-4
5 per cent 1929/47 Loan	95-8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	96-4
5 per cent 1935 Bonds	100-0
6 per cent 1933/36 Bonds	101-12
6 1/2 p. c. 1935 T Bonds	104-8
5 1/2 p. c. 1938/40 Loan	101-0

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	103-8
5 per cent 1933 Bonds	101-3
6 per cent 1932 Bonds	100-9
6 1/2 1935 B D L	105-6

STATE LOANS

5 1/2 p. c. 1938 Mysore	103-4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	101-8

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES.

4 per cent B P T 1974	73-0
4 per cent M Deb 1974	72-0
5 per cent M Deb 1959	83-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954	101-0
6 per cent K P T 1956	101?0
6 1/2 B I T 1937	103-0

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

New York, July 21.

Liquidation. Profit taking. Easier actuals.

September	0.98
December	1.03
March	1.02

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT.

East: Warm and dry. Weather clear.
Central: Warm and partly clear.
West: Hot and partly cloudy.
The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Vicksburg 4/10 inch; New Orlean 1/10 inch; Dallas 1/10 inch; Sananton'a 7/8 inch and North Platte 1/2 inch.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, July 21.
Demand Bills 3.55-5/8.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 22.

The local silver market ruled easy on heavy tenders against Ashad delivery. It is reported that about 4,000 bars are tendered. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day 1-8 and closed at 1.8 1/16.

Ready Silver	54	6	0
Asnad Delivery	54	6	0
Shravan Delivery	55	0	0
Bar Gold Ready	23	7	0

LONDON SILVER REVIEW.
London July 21.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid report: There has been little demand and prices gradually sagged. to-day's recovery being due to the absence of sellers. China has been a seller and India made a few forward purchases but business has been small and the market generally lifeless.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, July 21.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	137,400,000
Public Deposits	13,400,000
Other Deposits	121,800,000
Government Securities	66,200,000
Other Securities	40,300,000
Notes and Coin	46,700,000
Notes in circulation	365,800,000
Ratio of Reserve liabilities	34.53 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 21.

Silver—rise chiefly due to sellers scarce.
Spot 17.
Forward 17-1/16.

LONDON GOLD.
Bar Gold fine per oz. £5:15:5.

LOANS.
London, July 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 3/4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot—
Sellers 1-31/32.

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1932

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FREE STATE DELEGATE SPEAKS OUT

COMPLAINS OF BRITISH TARIFF MEASURES

PREFERENCE BARGAINS AT OTTAWA

The Ottawa Conference, judging from the reports available, is not quite the Happy Family, that it was at first supposed to be.

Mr. Baldwin's expansive plea on expansion of inter-Empire trade by lowering trade barriers to the distinct benefit of Britain, has fallen flat, for no Dominion is willing, apparently, to sacrifice her industrial upbuilding, while every one of them is anxious that Britain should buy as much of her raw produce as possible.

NOTHING FOR NOTHING

OTTAWA, July 21.

Welcoming the delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, said that Britain's adoption of tariffs since the last conference in London had removed the difficulty in adopting the Canadian plan mooted at the London Conference, which was based on a general adoption of preferential tariffs. Canada desired to equalise the benefits of protection between manufactured and natural products and find a way for Canadian exporters into Empire markets by giving the exporters of those markets a way into the Canadian market.

At the outset of the Conference, Canada would propose that Britain should extend the principle of her tariff preferences to natural products, and Canada on her part was prepared to make the necessary adjustments in tariffs to secure the advantages which she believed would come from it.

SELECT LIST

Canada proposed that Britain should have a free entry for those of her products which would not injuriously affect Canadian enterprise. The preferences they now proposed to increase were in respect of a select list of commodities in which Britain was specially equipped to supply the Canadian market. Canada asked that natural and processed products, comprising the most important part of her exports, should be given preference.

These proposals, said Mr. Bennett, were in principle, directed towards the United Kingdom, but were offered to all other parts of the Empire wherever their application would be mutually advantageous. Bennett declared that any agreement must be of an enduring character and not terminable at short notice.

Regarding the monetary question, Mr. Bennett suggested that a Committee should be appointed with a view to agreeing on some plan to be made the basis of discussion by larger world conference.—

TWO ROADS

Baldwin Discourses On Empire Unity

"The general objective, that the Government of the United Kingdom places before the Conference," said Mr. Baldwin (Leader of the English delegation), who following Mr. Bennett, "is the expansion of English delegation) who followed about as far as possible by the lowering of trade barriers within the Empire". The real importance of Ottawa lay in the fact that it marked a point where two roads diverged, one leading to the development of purely national interests and the other leading to close Imperial unity and recognition of the advantages of mutual co-operation in trade. The conference had enlarged the degree of freedom owing to the change in British fiscal policy.

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that notwithstanding the Empire preferences only thirty per cent. of the Empire trade was among themselves. Nobody suggested that complete free trade within the Empire was possible but better communications and information would enable the Governments singly or jointly to extend inter-Emperial and foreign trade. The aim of the conference should, therefore, be to clear out the channels of trade among themselves.

EMPIRE CURRENCY.

Mr. Havenga (South African Finance Minister) considered that the creation of an Empire currency based on one common unit offered insurmountable difficulties and favoured the restoration of the gold standard.

Mr. Bruce (Australia) promised to submit his proposals later. Australia had devoted many months to investigation and was ready to make her contribution to the desired end.

Mr. Coates (New Zealand) said that he was prepared, where possible, to increase the margin of British preference. He favoured the principle of quota governing importation of non-Empire products but the system should in no case be applied to Empire products.

British tariff measures against Ireland brought allusion, from Mr. O'Kelly in a brief speech in which he expressed the Free State's desire for friendly co-operation. Special difficulties had arisen affecting 85 per cent. of the Free State's external trade which might involve substantial changes in form and the direction of their trade as well as in the internal economic structure of the Free State. Apart from those difficulties, the economic outlook of the Free State was unlike those of other countries. Her economic development had hardly begun and she was engaged in building up the elements of her economic life. Therefore, it was difficult to see the lines on which the Free State's contribution to the common endeavour must proceed. Their aim was to provide such economic conditions as would enable the greatest number of their people in the Free State to live in peace and comfort. No inter-State relationship could be permanent, declared Mr. O'Kelly, which left any party in a position of inferiority.

THE CASE FOR INDIA

Sir Atul Chatterjee, speaking on behalf of India, pointed out that India, had already achieved autonomy in the sphere of tariffs, in the sense that when the Government of India and the Indian Legislature were in agreement the Secretary of State stood aside and did not exercise the power of control under the constitution.

Moreover, he continued, it was impossible for the Indian delegates to put out of their thoughts the impending Federal Constitution, including not only British India but the Indian States. The delegates had to keep in view not only the India of to-day but also the India of the future, which he believed had a large part to play in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

While India contributed her share in the present task of economic co-operation, the Government of Greater India, to which he looked forward in the near future, must remain free to decide and shape for itself its policy in accordance with its own conception and its position in the Commonwealth.

It was, he added, of great importance to the future of India that the present scheme of protection should be handed over to the new Government in full working order with the vital principles unimpaired.

COMMITTEE WORK

At the conclusion of the opening speeches of the Conference, Mr. Bennett announced the receipt of a reply from the King to the message of loyalty sent by the Conference.

The Conference then adjourned until the afternoon, when it will start private committee work.—

METHODS OF CO-OPERATION

A meeting of the heads of the Empire Conference this evening decided to establish five committees to deal with the promotion of inter-Empire trade, customs administration, commercial relations with foreign nations monetary and financial questions and methods of economic co-operation.

GORGEOUS CEREMONIAL

The opening of the conference which was staged in the House of Commons, was an ocer of homage to the Canadians who died in the war in the Memorial Chamber in Parliament. the heads of the delegations depositing wreaths at the base of the altar of Remembrance.

The opening was marked by a gorgeous ceremonial. Military forces were in full dress, the building was surrounded by vast crowds and the gallery was thronged with distinguished persons and the wives of the delegates.—Reuter.

ALL RIGHT AT HIS END

Willingdon: Good God H oare the bottom's fallen out! Hoare: Don't worry. It's all right at this end.

RS. 2,78,000 HID IN MATTRESS

HOTEL SERVANT GIVES CLUE

Bank Fraud Sequel

KARACHI, July 21.

Currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,78,000 are alleged to have been recovered this morning from under a mattress in a room in a local hotel occupied by Rosenfels who was detained yesterday by the Police in connection with the alleged bank fraud. The notes are Indian, English and American and some have been identified as given by a local bank on July 18.

It is stated that a servant of the hotel while dusting the bedding, heard the rustle of notes and growing suspicious, informed the manager, who telephoned the police.

Mr. F.E. Sharp, District Superintendent of Police with Mr. B.P. Serrie, Inspector of the Cantonment Police, hastened to the hotel and seized the notes.

Rosenfels has been arrested and with Wenborg he will be taken to Bombay this evening.—A.P.

ITALY'S AMBASSADOR TO ST. JAMES.'S

ROME, July 21.

Signor Grandi, Foreign Minister, who resigned yesterday, has been appointed Ambassador in London.—Reuter.

SALMOND SUCCEEDS SALMOND

LONDON, July 21.

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond has resigned to accelerate the promotion of junior ranks. He will be succeeded by Air Marshall Sir Geoffrey Salmond, with effect from April 1933.—Reuter.

SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD

CAPE TOWN, July 22.

Sir William Birdwood is sailing for Australia aboard the liner "Themistocles". He is indisposed and has cancelled all his public engagements in Cape Town.—Reuter.

DACOIT KILLED AFTER FURIOUS BATTLE

Three Police Shot Dead: Two Wounded

SIMLA, July 21.

Further information has been received regarding the encounter between the police of Hoshiarpur District and a desperate absconder Rattan Singh, on the afternoon of July 15. The Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur (Shaikh Abdul Ahad) was in camp at Garhshankar when he received information that Rattan Singh was being sheltered by Ishar Singh, an ex-lambardar, in the house of Ganda Singh, at the village of Rurki Khas.

The Superintendent of Police immediately took an armed party of his men to Rurki Khas. They found the outer door of the house closed but not fastened. The police party immediately rushed into the House.

Rattan Singh, who was in the room, at once fired at them. Head constable Abdul Rahim and foot constable Bhagat were wounded, and died later of their wounds.

ESCAPE THROUGH HOLE.

Rattan Singh was firing from cover, and could not be got at by the police. The house was, therefore, set on fire, and foot constable Udham Singh was shot dead by Rattan Singh while engaged in doing this.

Rattan Singh escaped by making a hole in the wall to an adjacent house which was also set on fire.

At this stage Hazara Singh, a villager, was shot by Rattan Singh. Ishar Singh, the ex-lambardar, who was alleged to be harbouring Rattan Singh, was also shot accidently by Rattan Singh.

Rattan Singh was, eventually, shot dead by the police and a 410-bore musket stolen from a guard of the United Provinces Police, from whose custody Rattan Singh escaped at Narwana April 20, was found in his possession.

A 5-chambered revolver and 27 musket cartridges and 43 revolver cartridges were also recovered from Rattan Singh's possession.

REWARDS.

Immediate steps are being taken by the Punjab Government to distribute rewards and compensation on a liberal scale in connection with this affair and the widows and dependents of those who have lost their lives in the encounter with Rattan Singh are being provided with money for their immediate needs and maintenance.—A.P.

PESHAWAR CRIME

Civil Surgeon Killed

PESHAWAR, July 22.

While going round the wards to-day, Captain W. J. Coldstream I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of the Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, was brutally stabbed with a dagger by a young Moslem orderly, who tried to escape but was arrested. Mr. Coldstream succumbed to his injuries.—A. P.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

LAHORE, July 21.

Hariram Pahlwan, of Rawalpindi, one of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, has been ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000, on the ground of illness. The hearing of the case has been proceeding now for a year and eight months. It is understood that the prosecution evidence will be finished by the end of August and that thereafter the re-cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses and the recording of defence evidence will take about a year.—A.P.

Missing Consul-General

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Police are searching for M. Georgiad, Consul-General for Greece in India and Burma, who has been missing from home since Wednesday morning. He was last seen the same evening in Barrackpore 15 miles from the city entraining for Calcutta. Since then there has been no trace of him.

It is reported that he has been suffering from over work lately.—A. P.

SULTAN KHAN GETS THIRD PLACE

BERNE, July 22.

Beating Master Grob (Switzerland) Sultan Khan shared the third place with Colin and Euwe, with four points each.

Alekhine is leading with five-and-half points.—Reuter.

STILL MORE DRASTIC

BENGAL ORDINANCE AMENDED

Over-Riding Cr. P. C.

SIMLA, July 20.

Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India issued an ordinance to-day (XII of 1932) amending section 2 of the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance. A new sub-section has been added. The new section is as follows:—

"(3) Any offence punishable under this section shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, cognizable and non-bailable."

MILITARY CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

Sir Shadilal To Be A Member

LONDON, July 21.

It is understood that Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, will be appointed one of the two members of the tribunal which will inquire in November into the claims of India and Britain regarding the amount of India's payment for the training of British troops forming part of the Indian garrison.

Sir Robert Garran, sometime Solicitor-General of Australia, will be the Chairman.

Sir Shadi Lal is due in India from London in September. The British member has not yet been appointed.—Reuter.

BRILLIANT CAREER

Sir Shadi Lal is one of the most learned of the judges and jurists of India. He has been Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court since 1920. Before his elevation to the Bench he was one of the leaders of the Lahore Bar. His educational career was unique. Passing the M.A. Examination of the Punjab University and winning the Arnold Medal, he went to Oxford as a Government Scholar in 1895. There he won the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship in 1896 and passed B.A. (Honours in School of Jurisprudence). He passed B.C.L. in 1898 and was Honoursman of the Council of Legal Education, 1899. He was special Prizeman of the Council of Legal Education. Constitutional Law, Constitutional History and Legal History and Arden Law Scholar at Gray's Inn. He was called to the Bar in 1899.

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